The New-York Times.

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RUSSIA AND ENGLAND

Reply of the Russian Government to Earl Granville's Letter.

A Highly Conciliatory Tone Adopted.

Russia Nevertheless Firm in the Position Originally Taken.

A Congress of the Great Powers Impracticable.

The Notification in Regard to the Black Sea to be Acted Upon.

A MORE QUIET FEELING IN LONDON

The Queen Said to Disapprove of the Action of Earl Granville.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia's Reply to Earl Granville's Note—A Conciliatory Tone but no Change in its Position.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18—8 P. M.—The reply of the Russian Government to Earl GRANVILLE's letter was promptly forwarded to London. Russia adopts a highly conciliatory tone, but remains entirely firm in the position already adopted, and refutes at length the statement that the movements of the Principalities, in contravention of the Treaty of Paris, enured to her advantage. She appeals to all the friendly Powers to note the fact that a Congress is impracticable in the present state of the principal European Powers, and that Russia expressly disclaims any hostile intentions or desire to disregard any of the provisions of the Treaty of Paris other than those which are generally admitted to be unjust and oppressive against her. She would deeply regret the interruption of the friendly relations which she has endeavored to cultivate with Great Britain, but she repeats her intention to act upon the previous notification in regard to the Black Sea.

The general feeling of the people of St. Petersburg is favorable to the position of the Government. GORTSCHAKOFF had a long interview yesterday with the Italian Minister and a special Envoy from Florence.

Victoria Disapproves of Lord Granville's Note—The Feeling in England More Peaceful—John Stuart Mill for Peace—America's Position Defined in Vienna.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Prince of WALES, representing the views of the Queen, is understood to have expressed to the Cabinet her disapproval of Earl GRANVILLE's hasty reply to Russia....JOHN STUART MILL writes a communication to the *Times*, this morning, protesting against England's embarking on a war with Russia on any existing provocation, especially as the demands made by Prussia thus far seem worthy of consideration. Mr. FROUDE also writes to the *Times* urging the Government to change front, rather than extend the war. The *Morning Post*, per contra, says Russia must recant or embark in a war insuring her humiliation. The feeling in England, today, is somewhat more peaceful, but there is still a strong under-current of excitement. Securities at the Stock Exchange are lower, and breadstuffs are higher.

AN EXPLANATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.—The *Golos*, of this city, denies that Russia offered neutrality to Prussia on condition that the Paris treaty of 1856 be set aside. Russia only desired a modification of the treaty. While Russia is quite willing to submit her pretensions to the decision of a conference, Prussia will only consent to the scheme on condition that her relations with France shall not be discussed thereat.

TURKEY'S REPLY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17.—The infringements of the Paris treaty of 1856, dwelt on by GORTSCHAKOFF are as follows: The union of the Danubian Principalities; the election of CHARLES as Hospodar, and the passage of Turkish frigates through the Bosphorus. The Vizier replied, saying that an immediate answer was impossible, and that the subject must be submitted to the Great Powers of Europe.

MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

LONDON, Nov. 19—Afternoon.—The *Spectator* today says the armament at Malta and Gibraltar has been ordered to be hastened. The port and channel fleet is to go to the Levant at once.

AMERICA'S POLICY.

Dispatches from Vienna state that the American policy is suspected to be in favor of Russia on the Eastern question, and that Austria has sent a firm reply to St. Petersburg, and also to Berlin.

Italy for Russia—Anti-Russian Feeling in Vienna.

LONDON, Nov. 19—P. M.—Dispatches received here from Florence state that the Italian Government has certainly declined to join in the diplomatic move against Russia. RUSSEL's pamphlet, just issued, has been suppressed at the suggestion of his friends.

FLORENCE, Nov. 19.—The collective note of the great Powers to Russia is still under consideration by the Italian Government.

ANTI-RUSSIAN FEELING IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Nov. 19.—In the Reichsrath today the Ministry carried an address to the Throne by a large majority. The journals of this city are all vigorously Anti-Russian. The Austrian reply to the Russian note is expected to reach St. Petersburg today. The *Abend Post* of this city denies that Austria has made any propositions for war.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A special messenger has been dispatched to Vienna relative to the Eastern question. There is a better feeling in Russia in consequence of GORTSCHAKOFF's dispatch, which is considered as assuring the desired object without war.

THE WAR.

THE GARIBALDIANS.

Prussians Surprised at Chatillon—All Either Killed or Taken Prisoners.

TOURS, Nov. 19—Midnight.—The following official dispatch has been made public: "The Prussians at Chatillon were surprised by a party of Garibaldians under RICCIOTTI, and all were either killed or taken prisoners."

ARMISTICE AGAIN PROPOSED.

Another Movement by England—The Questions to be Settled by a Congress of the Powers.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Dispatches from Tours state that England, with the approval of the Provisional Government, has renewed her proposals for an armistice, based upon a pecuniary war compensation, the razing of the frontier fortresses, and the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine, the Great Powers guaranteeing the fulfillment of these conditions by any future French Government. A Congress to assemble to settle these questions, and also to deliberate upon the Eastern question.

THE BESIEGED CITIES.

The Grand Movement From Paris—A Concentrated Attack on the Prussians To-Morrow—The Siege of Montmedy—A Disastrous Sortie.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Rumors continue to circulate of a proposed concentrated attack on the Prussian positions before Paris by the French, attended by a sortie from the city. The time fixed for this grand move is said to be next Monday or Tuesday. A Paris balloon letter says Gen. TROCHU intends shortly to force from the city 10,000 half-starved citizens for whom he cannot longer provide food.

PARIS DOOMED.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The American Generals at the Prussian camp say Paris is doomed. It must fall before the 15th of December.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The French report that several skirmishes have lately taken place around Paris and toward Tours, in which the Uhlans were repulsed. The towns of Perrichet, Bois and Fouyers have been burnt.

MONTMEDY.

On Wednesday last, a sortie was made from Montmedy by two companies of the Gardes Mobile. Every one of them was either killed or taken prisoner. The Prussians now confine the bombardment to the fortress of Montmedy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prussian Movements—Garibaldi Retires from Dole—Military Executions for Mutiny—German Ships Driven from the Pacific and South Sea.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A strong Prussian column has arrived between Rosny and Bellecote. Gen. GARIBALDI, disregarding all protests, has retired from Dole. Military executions for mutiny are common in the French lines. Several French frigates are cruising about in the North Sea and English Channel.

The German ship *Estafette*, returning from the South Sea, entered the port of Havre, where she was promptly seized, the officers not having heard of the war. The Tours Government has published a statement to the effect that the German shipping has nearly been driven from the Pacific Ocean, as well as the South Sea, by the French cruisers.

Aid for French Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—A grand concert was given at Pike's Music Hall, last night, in aid of the French wounded. The house was full, and the concert was a great success. Fully $1,000 was realized.

LATE FIGHTING.

Details of the Affair at Le Bourget—A Sad Story.

Paris (Nov. 2) Correspondence of the London Times.

The affair of Bourget was a piece of arrant bungling. The freeshooters of the Press wanted some work to do. They were tired of their idleness, and they offered to take Bourget. They got leave from Gen. BELLEMARE, the commander in the district of St. Denis; they were supported by some Moblots, and they went off to have—what will best be understood in England in a phrase which is not classical, but expressive—a lark. They got in among the Prussians, and drove them out in their night-shirts at four in the morning of Friday last. Great was the glee, and these young fellows had all the joy of feeling what a glorious game is war—the most glorious of all games. The Moblots put on the furs and other over-coats of the Prussians; they took off their own kepis and donned the spiked helmets of the enemy, and in their merriment of masquerade marched back to Paris. Their merriment, however, soon came to an end, for the forts, seeing troops of soldiers with spiked helmets approaching Paris, took them for Prussians, and began to drop shells upon them. The mistake did not last long; the Moblots threw off their disguise and scampered off, and there was a day of pleasure for Paris in the story of a successful exploit full of amusing details. But it so happened that Gen. TROCHU did not want Bourget to be taken. It was no part of his plan. It interfered with his operations to be obliged to look after a village which, in his view, was of no importance, and Gen. BELLEMARE, who had to report on the seizure of Bourget, was obliged to admit that strategically the position was not worth seizing, but that the exploit which he had to record was of some importance as showing what his young soldiers could do, as giving them experience, and as extending the circle from which vegetables could be gathered in market gardens for the sustenance of Paris. But of two things one—either Bourget was a post of no importance, and, therefore, the troops should have been withdrawn from it, or else it was worthy of retention, and the troops should have been properly supported, and its defense should be serious. Neither one course nor the other was pursued. Bourget was assailed by the Germans on Saturday last, and the troops in it were able to hold their own. Next day, however, (Sunday,) the Germans came with an overwhelming force—especially an overwhelming force of guns—and they retook Bourget in an hour; this, too, with much needless loss to the troops of the defense. Why should there have been this loss? If Bourget was worth defending, why not defend it properly? If it was not worth defending, why expose the troops to disaster in order to record their greatest glory in the nauseous formula which has been so often repeated, "They retired in good order?" All Paris was disgusted at the defeat which the troops sustained at Bourget, and which was, I believe, the result of a conflict of opinion between Gens. TROCHU and BELLEMARE. Gen. TROCHU did not wish that Bourget should be either taken or defended after being taken. Gen. BELLEMARE, in the disposition of his troops, could not easily bring himself to give up Bourget after it had once been seized; for he rightly deemed that to surrender it would be a grievous discouragement to his men. The result was that in this conflict of opinion Bourget was lost, and lost with such discredit that Gen. BELLEMARE has been deprived of his command. This it was that irritated Paris more than the surrender of Metz, and this it was that gave BLANQUI and his set a chance of oversetting the Government. What began in frolic ended in disaster. It was very near ending in the complete overthrow of the Government, and by consequence in the utter disorganization of Paris, the rout and ruin of France, and the triumph beyond all expectation of the German Power. Gen. TROCHU and his colleagues were prisoners in the hands of the rabble for many hours immediately after M. THIERS left them, and if the Germans had but known it they might the same night have walked into Paris without any trouble.

The French Collections of Mlle. Bousson.

Mlle. BOUSSON, a member of the French Committee in Aid of the Wounded, in this City, who, from the commencement of the Franco-German war, has been indefatigable in her efforts to collect articles of comfort for the wounded defenders of France, is continuing her patriotic and charitable undertaking with unabated success. By the steamer *Lafayette*, she has forwarded four additional cases, containing goods and articles valued at $2,000, and it is estimated that thus far she has sent out goods for the French wounded amounting in value to not less than $6,000. She continues to collect goods for the French bazaar, and various sums of money have been received by her in aid of that charitable enterprise.

WASHINGTON.

Narrow Escape of Secretary Fish—A Muscular Demonstration—Congressional Election to be Contested—Mr. Motley's Recall and the Alabama Claims—The Secret Understanding with Russia—Treasury Statement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Secretary FISH came near meeting with serious injuries, last evening, by the wheel of his carriage coming off while turning a street corner. Luckily, the Secretary received only a few slight bruises.

MUSCULAR REMONSTRANCES.

Among Washington lawyers the cane still maintains the ascendency as a means of remonstrance at the use of offensive personal language. Mr. S. STRONG made some allusion, yesterday, to Mr. R. T. MERRICK which the latter did not like, and in the vestibule of the City Hall, today, Mr. STRONG received the announcement in the approved mode of a few whacks over the head. No serious harm appears to have been done.

A SEAT IN CONGRESS TO BE CONTESTED.

The election for Representative in the Fifth Maryland District will be contested. Judge MERRICK, Democrat, was elected, and Mr. GARY, the Republican candidate, will contest the seat on these grounds: First, that in Charles and St. Mary's Counties colored voters were intimidated, in violation of the Congressional Election law; second, that separate polling-places were provided in some precincts for the white and colored voters.

POLITICIANS CALLING ON THE PRESIDENT.

E. D. WEBSTER, of Brooklyn, in company with several other politicians of that City, had a protracted interview with the President, about 1 o'clock today; and after they retired, Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey, called on the President.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

It has been officially ascertained that the letter for the recall of Minister MOTLEY is now on its way to England. Until it shall have been received by him he will of course be regarded as the representative of this Government at the British Court, and, therefore, the report telegraphed from London that the American Secretary of Legation received a dispatch from Secretary FISH relative to the *Alabama* claims, with instructions to present it to Lord GRANVILLE, must be a mistake. The President this afternoon, on being asked as to the truth regarding the London telegram, replied that the first he had heard of the matter was in the morning papers.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The different Departments and all places of public business here will be closed on Thursday next—Thanksgiving Day—and all work suspended during the day.

COLLECTOR MURPHY.

There is no truth in any reports that Collector MURPHY, of New-York, will be removed, or of his resignation having been tendered. There is authority for stating that the official conduct of Mr. MURPHY is thoroughly sustained by the Administration in every particular.

THE SECRET UNDERSTANDING WITH RUSSIA.

The assumption in England that Russia and the United States have a secret understanding does not appear to have a good foundation.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following is an official statement, covering the transactions of the past week:

Receipts of fractional currency	$548,000
Shipments of notes	1,591,763
Shipment of fractional currency	313,121
Securities held for National Bank circulation	345,345,000
Securities held for public deposits	15,834,500
Mutilated bank notes burned	361,920
Total amount burned to date	32,877,138
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed	243,930
Balance due for mutilated notes	1,091,523
Bank circulation outstanding	302,949,804
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed	758,830
Internal Revenue receipts today	270,565
For the fiscal year to date	70,504,430

The following are the Customs receipts from Nov. 1 to 5, inclusive:

New-York	$2,080,651
Boston	296,983
Philadelphia	74,173
San Francisco	105,460
Total	$2,557,267

WRECKS ON THE BAHAMA BANKS.

SAMUEL P. SAUNDERS, United States Vice-Consul at Nassau, W. I., on the 10th inst. reports the total loss of the bark *W. K. Brown* upon the Salt Key Bank, Bahamas, during a terrible hurricane which passed over those islands and the coast of Cuba during the middle of October last. A small portion of this vessel's cargo has been saved, and taken, with the captain and crew, to Key West. During the same hurricane six other vessels were wrecked upon the Salt Key Bank, no one surviving to tell the tale of their disaster. The crews and cargoes were all lost. It is inferred that some of them are American vessels, but the truth will probably never be known.

FOREIGN LEGATIONS.

The members of Diplomatic Corps have very generally returned to their respective positions in Washington, and present but few changes in the legations for the new year.

THE NEW COPYRIGHT LAW.

How it Works—Simplification of the System—Gathering the Old Records—The Work of the Librarian of Congress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 14, 1870.

The new Copyright laws, transferring the whole copyright business to the care of the library of Congress, took effect July 8 last. Before that date there were upward of sixty distinct offices for the issue of copyrights, corresponding with the number of District Courts. The system was complicated, not understood by the people, and uncertain in securing even to those most earnestly seeking to comply with the requirement of law a valid title to their productions. This was owing to the imperfect manner in which the law was executed, either from the carelessness or ignorance of officers, or the difficulty of any one person's knowing whether all others having duties under the law had complied with them in any one case. The principal change made by the revision of the law was the one just noted, placing the authority in a single office, with one responsible head. There are other wholesome changes, but of less importance. When the law was approved and took effect, the business was organized by the Librarian of Congress, in connection with the library immediately, and the "Copyright office," as it is known to law, has been in operation about three months and a half. The leading publishing houses of the country have all expressed satisfaction with the working of the new system.

The procuring of a copyright is very simple. A printed copy of the title of the book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, photograph, chromo, or a description of any design for a work of the fine arts, must be sent by mail to the Librarian of Congress. It must be done previous to the publication, and $1 must be inclosed for fees, fifty cents of which is for recording the title of the book or other article, and fifty cents for the certificate of copyright which is returned. Within ten days after the publication of the article copyrighted, two complete copies of the best edition must be mailed to the Librarian of Congress. This renders the copyright valid, and is a full compliance with the law. For the complete assurance of publishers, however, the Librarian is accustomed to return by mail a receipt for the articles sent him when they arrive. As the law now stands, this is only done by the courtesy of the Librarian, as it is provided that the postmasters where the books and titles are mailed shall give receipts for them when requested. The titles and books pass free of postage. The time when a copyrighted article shall be published is unlimited, except by the discretion of the publisher. Authors can reserve the right to translate or dramatize their works by giving notice below the imprint of copyright entry. Each copyright secures exclusive ownership in a publication for twenty-eight years, and at the end of that time a renewal may be obtained for fourteen additional years, making forty-two years in all that an author, his heirs, or assignees, may reap the fruit of his labor.

In the Copyright Office, questions of priority, infringement, originality, usefulness, and the like, are not considered, but every applicant who complies with the requirements of law is entitled to, and receives, a certificate of copyright. The questions of what is secured by any particular copyright, what is an infringement and the extent of damage, are left for the determination of the Courts of the United States. The Patent Office has the means of determining whether an invention is new, or an infringement, and accordingly has the power to refuse to issue letters patent when proper. But it can be readily perceived that no Copyright Office could determine whether all the pages of a book were original, or the fact of plagiarism and the extent of it, at least not without such a prodigious amount of indexing and cataloguing as would require a fee greater than only the most valuable copyrights would be worth. Give every applicant a copyright, and let him maintain its validity before the Courts if he can, is the practice.

This principle is of course not a feature of the new law, but its statement is suggested by the fact that it is not generally understood, and, in consequence, there is a large class of correspondence which the Copyright Office answers by printed circulars. The substantial facts of a case in illustration may be given. Sometime ago a publisher in a city north of this, issued a cheap print of some kind, a chromo perhaps, representing a body of colored soldiers paraded in a street on the occasion of a celebration of the emancipation proclamation, and underneath an appropriate inscription. The next week a rival publisher sent out a similar print, with the inscription left off and other slight changes. "How dare the man steal my ideas?" and "What can I do" writes publisher No. 1. He did not live in New-York or he would have sought an "injunction." He was informed that his only remedy was in the Courts of the United States.

Under the present law, an artist who wishes to restrain the multiplication of any work of his brush or chisel can do so by obtaining a copyright before the work leaves his possession or ownership. Several sculptors and painters have already availed themselves of the privilege, and of works of art thus entered, no photograph, engraving or reproduction of any kind can be made without the artist's consent. Nearly or quite all the magazines were copyrighted under the old law, but the copyrighting of newspapers was not practiced. Nor is it now, very generally; still, several weekly newspapers and literary papers are entered regularly—among others, the pictorial papers of FRANK LESLIE, and the *Harper's*, the *Hearth & Home*, the *Ledger*, the *Christian Union*: and the time may not be so very distant when all our important weekly and daily papers will secure in the same way their rights to what they print.

Trade marks are not copyrighted, but patented. It is quite common, however, for the owners of trade marks to obtain a copyright for the engraving or print with which the trade mark is generally united, so as to protect themselves against those who might otherwise imitate the general appearance of the label without actually appropriating the patented trade mark itself. For instance, a certain article of manufacture may be covered by an elaborately designed label, on which is printed the trade mark as a subordinate feature. For all the rights secured by the patent on the trade mark, another maker of the same article might copy exactly the rest of the label except the trade mark, covering his own manufacture with it and deceiving the public. By entering the label as an engraving the imitator is deprived of this last resort of fraud.

The new law provides for the transmission of all the records of copyrights to the Copyright Office by the clerks of the District Courts where they have been kept. The records from the Eastern and Middle States have all been received by the Librarian. Nearly all the districts in the Northern States have responded, but from many of the Southern States and the States of the North-west, nothing has been heard. In the South, doubtless, many of the record-books were lost or destroyed during the war, but where they have been preserved from the beginning—1791—they are singularly meagre, showing the inactivity of that section in publishing business. From the Albemarle district of North Carolina the book of records comes in with only one entry, and that for a label. The New-Hampshire district sends two volumes filled; the Maine district, three volumes; the Boston district, forty-four large volumes; the Philadelphia district, thirty-six very large volumes, and the Rhode Island district two small ones. New-York has but just sent in her records, and the number of volumes is not yet known. It is safe to say that in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia were made more than two-thirds of the entries from 1791 to the date of the new law.

Many of the duplicates of books which come to the library under the law are not needed for use in the library, while of some works from twelve to twenty sets are required. The duplicates that are not used are stored away and appropriately numbered and marked. What will ultimately be done with them is a question of the future. No proposition regarding them has yet been considered. The Library Committee is the proper authority to deal with the subject.

The copyright business has thus far been done without any increase of the force employed in the library, but when Congress meets, more clerical assistance will be demanded, the present number of assistants being only sufficient to do the work in the library, demanded during the session of Congress. There have been already about 4,000 entries of copyrights with the librarian, and the season has been, as everybody knows, a dull one for the publishers. J. E. C.

The Providence, R. I., Suicide—Sad End of a Poet's Life.

From the Providence Journal, Nov. 18.

Mr. WILLIAM JEWETT PABODIE, of this city, committed suicide at his residence, No. 99 High-street, by taking prussic acid on Thursday forenoon, about 11½ o'clock. Mr. PABODIE was an unmarried man, and kept house at the above place, and at the time of committing the act of self-destruction no one was present but his housekeeper, EUNICE L. BLISS, and ANN S. KNOWLES, a visitor. Mr. PABODIE arose as usual in the morning, and ate his breakfast, and soon after told his housekeeper not to make his bed, as he was going to occupy his room while writing. About 10 o'clock, Mr. ASA FAIRBANKS called to see, and conversed with him some minutes, when he appeared as usual and gave no indication of intending to commit suicide. After Mr. F. left he returned to his room, and was not seen again till about 11 o'clock, when he came into the room where his housekeeper and her visitor were, looking much excited, and exclaimed: "Oh, my God! I have taken Prussic acid—poison!" and spoke again incoherently. The women were alarmed, and told him they could not believe he had done it, and as he was about to fall, they helped him to a lounge in the sitting-room and called Dr. A. F. POLLOCK, whose office is on the lower floor, and he sent for Dr. A. B. FOSTER, No. 137 High-street, and the two physicians removed his neck-tie, loosened his clothing, and endeavored to administer antidotes, but he was past human aid and unconscious, and sank rapidly, and died in about twenty minutes from the time he came out of his room after taking the poison. Mr. PABODIE has been melancholy for some time past, which was stated to be the result of a long-continued use of morphine, and it was also said by those familiar with him that he purchased the prussic acid in Brattleboro', Vt., when there, nearly three years ago, for suicidal purposes, and had kept it by him ever since, and had spoken to others of its sudden and deadly effect upon human life. The only evidence that he contemplated its present use for that purpose was a remark he made to Mr. FAIRBANKS, as he parted from him at the door of his house, Wednesday evening, as follows: "Good-bye; I expect to be in my grave before the week is out."

Mr. PABODIE was fifty-seven years of age and was well known to most of our citizens, and was a poet of considerable reputation. He wrote but little, and latterly he wrote nothing, or published nothing; but some of his pieces manifest, of more than merit, true genius. He was never married, and always lived in the house where he died. He was a man of peculiarly sensitive temperament, and of a very retiring and unobtrusive disposition. Coroner WIGHTMAN was informed of Mr. PABODIE's decease, but at this writing we are not informed if an inquest was held.

APPEAL FOR PEACE.

Large and Enthusiastic Demonstration at the Cooper Institute—Spirited Addresses in Favor of Peace—The War in Europe Denounced as an Unholy Struggle.

A large and enthusiastic mass-meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, under the auspices of the German, French and American Social Democratic organizations, and sections of the International Working Men's Union in this City. It was attended by a large and intelligent congregation of those classes of our populace, who consider the continuance of the present Franco-German war a crime against humanity and universal liberty. The object of this demonstration was to protest against the bloody struggle now being carried on in Europe, as alleged, for dynastic interests and in the furtherance of a despotic rule over the civilized nations of Europe. The mass-meeting was originally arranged under the auspices of the Society of Free-Thinkers, a German organization, the German section of the International Working Men's Union, the German Social Democratic Association, several French Universal Republican organizations, and several Women's Suffrage Societies. The front seats at the large hall of the Institute were partially occupied by ladies. Inasmuch as apprehensions of a disturbance had been entertained by the Committee of Arrangements, in consequence of some threatening communication in a German paper, by one WEIL VON GERNSBACH, on application at the Police Department a strong detachment of Police, under the command of Sergt. HOLBROW, of the Fifteenth cinct, was detailed to preserve order. Their services, however, in that line were not called into requisition. On the platform a number of prominent ladies interested in the movement were seated, including Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Wendt, Miss Volkmann, Mrs. Wilbur, Miss Somerby, and Mrs. Bronson. Among the gentlemen in attendance were Dr. Holber, Prof. Ahrens, Prof. Wilson, Dr. Lilienthal, Dr. Stibeling and Mr. Labsap.

The following officers were elected: President, Mr. LARGE; Vice-Presidents, Greyberg and Stibeling; Secretaries, Messrs. Ward, Balter, Charnier and Shroe. The President made a brief address, observing that the meeting was organized to protest against war, and against *the* war, and to defend the rights of men. Being himself a Prussian by birth, he had to confess that there was something higher than patriotism—humanity. It should be considered that all men were born alike, and that they all possessed the same right to the pursuit of happiness. The speaker, having first addressed the meeting in English, subsequently addressed it in German and French. After the reading by Mr. GREGORY of a series of letters from prominent men, principally of the leaders of the labor movement, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The war forced on Germany by LOUIS NAPOLEON, after the capture of its originator at Sedan, and after the establishment of the Republic in France, ceased to be a defensive one, and therefore a just one;

Whereas, Its brutal continuance has degenerated into a strife of Aristocracy against Democracy, of Despotism against Republicanism, and especially against the Republic established now in France;

Whereas, The duty of the American Government is to give its moral aid to any people struggling for freedom, as this duty is implied in the Declaration of American Independence; therefore be it

Resolved, That we condemn the continuance of the war against the French Republic, as highly unjust and only promoting the interests of despotism. That we most heartily sympathize with our unfortunate brothers and sisters in France and Germany, equally suffering by this unjust war, provoked only for the benefits of despotic rulers. That we stigmatize the enforced annexation of Alsace and Lorraine as an act of barbarous and tyrannical injustice. That we appeal to all true-minded citizens to demand of the Government of the United States to use its whole influence in favor of the Republic in France, to act in the spirit of the Declaration of American Independence, and thus aid to put an end to this cruel war. That we ask the Government of the United States to propose to the European Powers, and to press vigorously the abolition of the standing armies, and the establishment of a permanent International Court of Arbitration; that we urgently invite those who are in favor of freedom, equality, and eternal peace, to join in a brotherhood, which will insure true self-government to all nations, in order that they may no longer tolerate the rule of a few monopolists and speculators, who always incline to despotism and even support it. And be it further

Resolved, That we appeal to all true citizens of the United States to convene in mass-meetings and give their assent to these or similar resolutions, and that a copy of the same be sent to the Congress of the United States, and to the legislative bodies of all nations.

Mr. DRURY was subsequently introduced as the first speaker. He commenced by stigmatizing war as a system of butchery, and as one of the most abhorrent crimes, brought down from barbarian ages. Kings tell us that they must be armed to repel an attack, but they do not tell us that they armed to attack themselves. In Europe there were 5,150,000 soldiers, who, instead of being such, could be better employed to do some good work. We are going to teach our children to refuse to serve as soldiers. They shall say, "Mr. King, if you are going to fight, do it yourself." [Applause.] The speaker then submitted a series of statistics to illustrate the devastation and horrors occasioned by war. We have, he said, had enough of armed peace, and now we will have peace without arms to make our people happy. Civilization, the speaker continued, was nothing but the slow progress by which ignorance, poverty and vice will be exterminated from society. The stand-point they were taking in the question of the abolition of standing armies concerned the whole civilized world, and those Governments would be the most civilized which were the first to propose a code of arbitration. They may imprison Dr. JACOBI and his friends; they may shoot us down, run us through with bayonets and imprison us, but they cannot stop us from expressing our ideas. We are coming to an age when things will begin to look better. The speaker concluded with the sentiment, "Liberty and labor."

Mrs. BLAKE then addressed the meeting. She said that she not only appeared to plead for peace in the name of humanity, but also in the name of her sex, which had to suffer so terribly by this most unholy war now being waged in Europe. The working men were the bone and sinew of the people, and this war could only be sustained by them. She wanted to know how many working men had been consulted about the war now devastating Europe. They must go from their happy homes at the bidding of a statesman and a King, without consulting the working classes, men and women. Faint as France is in the struggle today, it behooves all working people in this country to sustain her. The lady concluded her remarks by a plea for the cause of women's rights.

The audience was next addressed by Mr. CARL, who denounced BISMARCK as the second METTERNICH, the mere mention of whose name ought to horrify every German. Dr. ADOLPH DOUAI, editor of the late *Arbeiter Union*, characterized war as a crime under all circumstances, except to defend the rights of men. He maintained that this war ought to have been discontinued from the moment the aggressive power of France had been broken, from a sense of honor on the part of Germany. The speaker denounced the war furthermore as an international injustice.

The Cattle Disease in Wisconsin—How the Animals are Attacked.

The Madison *Journal* of a recent date publishes the following account of the cattle disease which has just appeared in that vicinity:

"Mr. G. TOLEFSON, living in the town of Primrose, Dane County, has related to us some facts respecting a strange cattle disease that is fatal to the cattle in his town. He has lost five, and his neighbor seven head of cattle recently. It appears that they were turned into the corn-fields after the corn was husked two weeks since. Some of the corn was doubtless left, which, with the leaves, stalks and grass furnished rich feed. There was no water in the field, and the cattle probably remained some time before coming out to drink. Three of them were found dead near the water. In one case, a two-year old steer went to the water apparently well, but after drinking, it was found standing there apparently in great pain, its muscles twitching, and frothing at the mouth. On being struck it jumped several times, moving about three rods in a stiff, awkward manner, without using its joints much. It groaned as if in great pain, and turning about returned to the place where it started and fell, and lay there in stupor until killed. A staggering gait, stupor, frothing from the mouth, twitching of the muscles, and colored urine, are some of the symptoms. Cows and steers are attacked. No careful post-mortem examination was made, but in one case it was noticed that the bladder was distended, and the stomach, and, we believe, part of the intestines were crowded with dry food. McCLURE describes these symptoms under the head of splenetic apoplexy. It is a fatal disease, and it is caused by too much rich food deficient in fluids. The best way to prevent this disease is to allow the animal to feed but a short time, and give it access to water."

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

THE FRONTIER OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Her Allies in India—Is England Likely to Lose Her Asiatic Possessions?

Momentous as have been the great events which have agitated the world since July, we seem on the eve of others of far surpassing interest. Already, as if satiated with the monotonous record of the Franco-Prussian war, with the invariable great successes of the Germans, and as the invariable little victories of the French, we turn, with eagerness, to taste the "new sensation"—the exciting rumors of an approaching Armageddon—which shall eclipse all wars, ancient or modern, in its vast influence on the destinies of mankind.

The British lion, of late a very peaceable animal, has been roused by GORTSCHAKOFF's circular to a pitch of exasperation that may, with little provocation, precipitate hostilities with Russia, and, under present circumstances, involve other nations in the gulf. The Russian demands are reasonable enough, but the manner and time in which they were urged, sending an ultimatum as a surprise to the lethargic statesmen of England, has raised the old spirit which brought on the Crimean War. In fact, Anglo-Saxons, here or over the water, do not like being dictated to. This fact might have been considered sufficiently patent to the world at large to prevent any attempt to drive instead of lead this stubborn race into any measures, good or bad.

RUSSIA'S GAINS IN STRENGTH.

Let us consider why Russia has gained confidence enough to suppose she is sufficiently strong to infringe the wholesome rule to "let sleeping dogs lie," when applied to the English. The Crimean War showed her plainly that her people were barbarians, and that her strength lay in brute force and vast territory. Baffled and defeated at Sebastopol, Russia really lost nothing but the lives of her soldiers—her cheapest and most easily-procurable commodity. She found she could do nothing in the way of active aggression, but was forced to maintain a dogged defensive attitude on her own coasts while equally safe from any extended invasion herself. With the ambition of a race which has absorbed territory after territory, extending its frontiers in every direction, this sort of thing could not be tolerated. Civilization, or a certain amount of it, was found to be necessary, to enable Russia to progress in its traditional policy, and a *quasi* civilization has been introduced by Imperial *ukase*. Serfdom was abolished, railroads inaugurated, trade encouraged, the schoolmaster has been abroad, and the most approved modern system of political economy adopted by word of command; but Russia has never ceased to extend its frontier. With the one great exception, the sale of Russian America to the United States, her motto has been *nulla vestigia retrorsum*, and her progress, if carried on in remote and little-known regions, has been as rapid as persevering and tenacious.

THE RECENTLY-SUBJUGATED TRIBES.

To her old strength of brute force she has added millions who can furnish thousands of fighting men to her standard, but it is as yet a question whether these recently subjugated tribes will be a source of weakness or the reverse. They cannot yet have been fused with the Sclavic population, to call themselves the children of the Czar, and esteem no death so holy as death on the battle-field, fighting for Holy Russia. We know, indeed, that a chronic antagonism exists, and has always existed. The Poles have never been fully reconciled to the Russian tender yoke; the Circassians gave in only after many long years, and when nearly exterminated; the Mongols, Bokharians, and others nearer India are not more amenable to the knout and civilization as understood in Russia. The frontier has been "rectified" as it marches with China, indeed, with little or no opposition, and comparatively little increase of territory: but the advances toward the Hindoo Koorh and Himaleh Mountains has been extensive and marked by considerable hard fighting. Bokhara has been occupied, and a Russian city established within one verst, or five-eighths of an English mile, from it, with through railway communication to St. Petersburg, every twenty miles of which is garrisoned by several companies of infantry, with a half battery, and a *pulk* of Cossacks attached for perpetual patrol duty. They are endeavoring to be conciliatory in their demeanor to the inhabitants, but whether their conciliation is of a rougher type than is recognized among Western nations, or than is appreciated by the courteous Asiatic, their posts are perpetually attacked, and every now and then, by circuitous routes and special *corrids*, who have traveled the five hundred and odd miles that still intervene between their advanced posts and the Dominion of the Ameer of Cabul, we receive accounts, more or less accurate, of disasters inflicted on the invaders in the holy name of *Deen* by the Mussulman fanatics. However, they do not go back, and are steadily consolidating their power.

ENGLAND VAINLY APPEALED TO.

The neighboring Khans, still free, but dreading the advent of this relentless, insatiable monster that they see marching on them, have appealed frantically for aid to England, but the aid is not forthcoming. One chief notably, the Akhoond of Sevat, a spiritual as well as temporal monarch among the Trans-Himaleh tribes, something between a Mussulman Pope and the Japanese Mikado, tried very hard last year to get something done, but in vain. There is not wanting a large party in India, commonly called the "Alarmists," who recognize the danger, and the fact that England being, according to the *dictum* of NAPOLEON, "an Asiatic rather than an European Power," has to dread attack on her Eastern possessions, as more fatal if successful than any blow aimed nearer home or at her colonies. The "Liberals," however, of England, who discharge skilled dock-yard workmen, and assist their emigration here and to Canada, and replace them a month afterward with unskilled men at higher wages, from motives of economy, either do not recognize the danger, or hope that it may be indefinitely postponed, knowing or believing that when it comes, they have men and and means in India to meet it.

SHERE ALI.

They have certainly one tough ally now, who can check any Russian hordes for the months which would enable even slow old England to muster her legions. SHERE ALI, quite an enlightened Prince, who passed a very pleasant time with Earl MAYO last year, took back an Armstrong battery and exalted notions of English drill and discipline, to Cabul. He forthwith clad his troops in scarlet, had guns cast, and in every way assimilated his system to the British, except in the rather important item of paying his men; hence a good deal of dissatisfaction and a chronic state of civil war, where all hands go in for a free fight, including his eldest son, YACOOB KHAN, late Governor of Herat, and several of his generals. These put each other's eyes out, or fraternize and change sides pretty frequently. However, in case of a Russian war, they prefer the British, and would undoubtedly rally, and for the nonce fight faithfully in the breach in advance of the British line, especially if—as they certainly would—the "sinews of war" came in handsomely and punctually.

WHAT ENGLAND CAN DO.

Persia is, of course, a mere province of Russia, but is a vast country, half desert, with a wretched indifferently armed mob of some 120,000 men by way of an army. John Bull is slow and generally pays heavily in treasure and troops at the commencement of any struggle, but with the time to prepare which must elapse before Russia can plant a foot on Afghan soil, can muster a force from the warlike tribes of India, now perforce in unwilling disuse, which would rival the armies of DARIUS. Stubborn as are the Russians, with an ALEXANDER at their head, they are not Greeks, nor is their ALEXANDER as the ancient hero, nor are the men they meet unworthy to cope with them. Perhaps no better opportunity could offer for England offering congenial employment to the Wahabees and other malcontents which now enhance the expenses of the Empire by their disaffection, and the strong force of Europeans necessary to overawe them. War and slaughter are their traditional occupation; they would be happy beyond measure at such a glorious chance; would, if well led, effectually keep India as safe as London, and have a sufficient number "expended" in the ordinary course to render the returning remnant, at the declaration of peace, comparatively innocuous.

THE FLEETS.

Russia, as before remarked, is safe enough from any but mere littoral invasion, but with her small coast line blocked in as it is by other countries, her efforts to retaliate must be limited unless with alliances she is not likely to get. She has a fleet, and a good one, but the English have a better, and can keep it in the Baltic; the Turks have another, including the iron-clads surrendered to his Suzerain by the Khedive, quite capable of keeping the Black Sea free, with a land army of four hundred thousand well armed and willing to be officered by the half-pay and unattached officers of the British Army, to say nothing of the swarms of ambitious field officers, with nothing to do, of those extraordinary anomalies, the three Indian Staff Corps. A contemporary remarks that the Khedive meditates revolt, and has an army of one hundred thousand infantry. According to the treaty with the Sultan, and the information of Col. KENYON, the Chief Commissioner for the defense of Alexandria, formerly of the United States Navy, and later in the rebel army and navy, the entire military force of Egypt consists of eighteen thousand men—the infantry and cavalry, armed with Remington breech-loading rifles, the artillery with serviceable guns of modern type. This very little force is perfect as to physique, the picked men of the disbanded army, but is certainly, no very formidable auxiliary to the cause of Russia; nor, were the old army raised again, could much more be expected from the lame, halt and blind scarecrows who formed the staple of that wondrous force.

THE FUTURE.

It is a pity that a little less arrogance was not displayed in this famous circular that so threatens to set the world by the ears. Russia will have no ally but Prussia, and Prussia now disclaims any intention of interfering, while with Turkey, Italy, Spain, Austria, and Poland striking in for independence, the complications that might arise defy prophesy. If France fights as France has fought ever before this war, and as France ought to fight, for honor if not for glory, she may reap some good from this ill-wind; and if America carefully keeps out of European affairs, except to exchange produce for bullion, she might again, very soon, as of yore, excel other nations in her trade—"still vex all waters" with her ships.

U. S. FRIGATE DELAWARE.

Arrival from China After Three Years' Cruising—The Voyage—List of Officers.

The United States steam frigate *Delaware*, (not *Piscataquay*,) from Hong Kong, via Singapore, which arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday, reports:

Aug. 22, sailed from Singapore, passed Anjier Point, Java, Aug. 27, and Sept. 25 arrived at Cape Town, South Africa, having made the passage from Singapore to Cape Town in thirty-four days, the quickest time on record, as performed by a man-of-war, (twenty-nine days from Anjier.) Sailed from Cape Town Oct. 4; arrived at St. Helena Oct. 13; sailed thence on the 14th, and arrived at New-York Nov. 19, after a passage of eighty-four days from Anjier Point, and forty-six days from Cape Town; fell in with the south-east trades Aug. 29, and kept them fresh until Sept. 16, losing them in latitude 29° 55′ south, and longitude 43° 51′ east; until Sept. 20 had variable winds, on which day encountered a gale commencing at east by south, and shifting round to north-east, blowing for twenty-four hours, at the end of which time the wind shifted in squalls to east and west, and blew a gale from that direction for twenty-four hours longer, with a very heavy sea, broken and rough. Range of the barometer, between 30.19 and 30.52 rising with the wind from south and west. From the 21st until arrival at Cape Town, pleasant weather. From Cape Town carried south-east trades as far as 6° 47′, after which had variable winds until after arrival. Sept. 13, latitude 26° 04′ south, longitude 52° 54′ east, spoke ship Bothwell Castle, (British,) from Singapore, for Liverpool, forty-nine days out; Sept. 23, latitude 34° 54′ south, longitude 28° 55′ east, ship Carnatic, (British,) fifty-four days out, bound to Hanelly; also exchanged numbers with the English bark *Nicholas*; Nov. 8, latitude 19° 13′ north, longitude 56° 53′ west, spoke brig *Chesapeake*, (British,) from Baltimore, for Demerara, eighteen days out.

The *Delaware* left New-York Dec. 16, 1867, for the China station, and has now been over three years in commission. The following is a list of officers: Rear-Admiral S. C. ROWAN, Commander-in-Chief; Commanders L. A. Roe, Chief of Staff; H. B. Robeson, Flag Lieut.-Commander; A. M. Stewart, Secretary; W. B. Burtis, Clerk to Chief of Staff; Commander Earl English, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders, C. M. Schoonmaker, O. A. Batcheller, R. D. Evans, Francis Morris, C. F. Schmitz; Lieutenant, R. B. Bradford; Ensigns, F. M. Seymonds, E. S. Jacob, A. A. Boyd, E. H. Gheen, W. L. Field, E. N. Very, M. Boller, Alfred Foree, W. H. Reeder; Surgeon, R. T. Maccoun; Assistant Surgeon, Adam Trau; Pay-master, A. H. Gilman; Chief Engineer, S. D. Hibbert; Chaplain, Second Lieutenant of Marines J. C. Morgan; First Assistant Engineer, R. H. Gunnell; Second Assistants, W. H. Harris, J. L. Bingham; Captain's Clerk, H. B. Whitehorne; Pay-master's Clerks, J. C. Spalding, N. H. Jarman; Boatswain, John McCaffery; Gunner, Geo. Sirian; Carpenter, J. E. Cox; Sail-maker, D. C. Brayton; Mate, John Wyckoff.

A Powder Mill Blown Up—No Lives Lost.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Nov. 17.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrific explosion occurred in one of the mixing mills of the Austin Powder Company, located on the bank of the canal some seven miles from this city. The building, which was a cheap structure, was much damaged, and the machinery also considerably injured. The loss is estimated at not above $2,000, and will probably fall below that figure. There are several buildings belonging to the company, but they are located at such a distance from each other that when one blows up the rest are not exposed to danger. The shock of the explosion was heavy enough to be distinctly heard and felt in this city, and the effect on houses, windows and crockery in the vicinity of the mill was more or less disastrous. Most fortunately no one was killed. Only one man was hurt, and he not seriously, a flying bit of wood slightly bruising him.

A Whole Family Poisoned at Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Nov. 18.

A day or two ago the family of Mr. JOHN B. HEYL, two children excepted, were taken violently ill. The symptoms of each victim were identical. They included violent cramps and other indications that follow the swallowing of a metallic poison. There were seven persons in all affected, including the servant girl. Doctors ATLEE and HATFIELD were called in, and administered for the suffering ones. The two children who were unaffected by the dangerous symptoms had not partaken of the food at the general table at the meal preceding the attack. The dinner consisted of stewed chicken, with the usual vegetables accompanying it. Stewed apples were one of the dishes, and of this the family, with the exception of the two children, had partaken. The physicians in attendance solved the mystery. The stewed apples had been allowed to remain in an untinned brass kettle. The apples had absorbed the deadly metallic poison, and the sickness of all who partook of it was the result. The antidote for poisoning by copper—sulphate of zinc—was administered. Though life was saved in each instance, every one of the sufferers is still very sick. Mr. HEYL and a servant are the greatest sufferers of them all. They will, of course, recover.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE PRAYER-SEEKER.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Along the aisle where prayer was made
A woman, all in black arrayed,
Close-veiled, between the kneeling host,
With gliding motion of a ghost,
Passed to the desk and laid thereon
A scroll which bore these words alone—
Pray for me!

Back from the place of worshiping
She glided like a guilty thing;
The rustle of her draperies, stirred
By hurrying feet, alone was heard;
While, full of awe, the preacher read,
As out into the dark she sped:
"Pray for me!"

Back to the night from whence she came,
To unimagined grief or shame!
Across the threshold of that door
None knew the burden that she bore;
Alone she left the written scroll,
The legend of a troubled soul—
Pray for me!

Glide on, poor ghost of woe or sin!
Thou leav'st a common need within;
Each bears, like thee, some nameless weight,
Some misery inarticulate,
Some secret sin, some shrouded dread,
Some household sorrow all unsaid.
Pray for us!

Pass on! The type of all thou art
Sad witness to the common heart!
With face in vail and seal on lip,
In mute and strange companionship,
Like thee we wander to and fro,
Dumbly imploring as we go:
Pray for us!

Ah! who shall pray, since he who pleads
Our want perchance hath greater needs?
Yet they who make their loss the gain
Of others shall not ask in vain,
And heaven bends low to hear the prayer
Of love from lips of self-despair:
Pray for us!

In vain remorse and fear and hate
Beat with bruised hands against a fate,
Whose walls of iron only move,
And open to the touch of love.
He only feels his burdens fall,
Who, taught by suffering, pities all.
Pray for us!

He prayeth best who leaves unguessed
The mysteries of another's breast.
Why cheeks grow pale, why eyes o'erflow,
Or heads are white, thou need'st not know.
Enough to note, by many a sign,
That every heart hath needs like thine.
Pray for us!
—*Atlantic, for December.*

MR. NAGPORE'S NIECE.

BY EDMUND YATES.

"You'll have to go!" said the doctor.

"But think of those jolly rooms!" said I.

"But think of your jolly good health!" said the doctor.

"Doctor," said I, "a slang expression, however appropriate to me, sounds awful when coming from your lips! Then you think it is positively necessary?"

"I have not the least doubt of it," said the doctor. "If you do not entirely change your course of life, give up late hours, and dancing parties, go early to bed, and sleep in country air, for the next three months, I will not answer for your life."

I was a bachelor in those days, one-and-twenty years of age, and with an iron constitution, which had pulled me through a sharp illness, brought on by indulgence in those very performances against the continuance of which our old family physician, Dr. Hunter, had so gravely warned me. I was in the Tin Tax office in those days, and although the men in the Tin Tax office were not then the great swells they are now, there were very many eligible men among them, and invitations to dances in the Baker-street and Bloomsbury districts were rife. There were theatres to go to then, where something else was to be seen besides neat ankles, and something else to be heard besides melancholy jokes and ribald songs, and one had a digestion, or supposed one had, which enabled one to eat chops and steaks, and drink stout and whisky-and-water at abnormal hours of the night. So the result with me was, that all this dancing and theatre-going, and supper-eating, culminated in an attack of gastric fever, and instructions from Dr. Hunter for me to leave the cosy chambers which I inhabited in Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, and to look for apartments in the suburbs.

I found them at Hampstead, on the other side of the Heath, in a broad lane leading out of the Hendon Road. My landlord was a market-gardener, a cherry-red-faced giant, who went away in the middle of the night with an enormous cart filled with vegetables and fruit to Covent Garden, and whom I used to meet as I went on the top of the omnibus to business, nodding drowsily on the shafts of his home-returning, empty wagon, the butt of such language as only omnibus drivers can use. My bed room overlooked the garden, and it was delicious to wake up early in the morning, throw the window open, and inhale the scent of the flowers, and the vegetables, and the fresh-cut grass in the distant fields. It was no trouble for me to get up early, as I used to go to bed at ten o'clock every evening, and in fact was glad to get there, as I was tired out with doing nothing. I call doing nothing looking out of my sitting-room window while I smoked just one pipe, and amused myself by watching the people in the garden opposite.

It was a large garden belonging to a large house, one of those red-bricked Elizabethan houses that you find still standing in the northern suburbs. I used to see its owner and a young lady walking round and round the grass plot, he a tall, pompous old man, strutting along with his chin high in the air, and surveying the grounds with an unmistakable air of proprietorship, she walking quietly by his side, pensive, silent, and obviously bored. She must have been a very pretty girl, though I did not think very much about her in those days—my heart, or what I called my heart, being occupied by another object. But I remember now that she had a pretty rounded figure, deep, earnest brown eyes, an impertinent snub nose, and a most kissable bud of a mouth. I ascertained from my landlord that she was the niece of the pompous old gentleman. He was a widower, and had taken this child of his dead sister to be his housekeeper. My landlord spoke with becoming respect of Mr. Nagpore, for such he told me was the pompous old gentleman's name. He was one of the great men of the neighborhood, church-warden, and chairman of the Local Board, the most intimate friend of the rector, and the leading authority in all parochial matters. He was an attorney in very excellent practice, in Westminster, and was considered in the neighborhood to be worth a great deal of money, though he had the character of being very covetous and grasping. Dark whispers were current, to the effect that Miss Marchmont, his niece, was actually kept uncommonly short in the matter of provisions; and one could judge for one's self that but little money was spent upon her wardrobe: not that she ever looked anything but a perfect lady, in her tight-fitting serge dress, with its neat little linen collar and cuffs, but her well-made gloves and shoes were old and worn, and there was an absence of those little trifling ornaments and gimcrackeries always to be seen on a woman who has any money to spend.

Not that, from what I could make out, Miss Marchmont had no money of her own; on the contrary, if the reports of the neighbors were to be believed, she was the heiress to a very pretty little sum of money, but this sum was not to be hers until her uncle's death, or her own marriage; and, in the latter case, Mr. Nagpore had the power of alienating his niece's legacy into another channel, provided he did not approve of her choice.

When I had heard all these little particulars, I became quite interested in the Nagpore household, and inquired of my landlord whether there was no chance of Miss Marchmont's marrying. He replied that he had only heard of one suitor, and that this one was more of the old gentleman's selection than the young lady's. I saw the gentleman in question, a few days afterward, walking in the garden with Mr. Nagpore and his niece, and I did not wonder that Miss Marchmont failed to be much struck with him. He was a short thick-set man, of a swarthy complexion, with a thick black beard, small, bright, beady black eyes, and coarse sensual lips. A physiognomist would have made no mistake as regards his nationality; for, though he called himself Ellison, which is a sufficiently Christian name, there was Jew stamped on every feature as plainly as though it had been written on his forehead. He was a diamond merchant in the city, and specimens of his wares glistened in the midst of his satin cravat, and on his stubby, thick, awkward fingers. There was such an unpleasant *empressement*, besides, in his bearing toward Miss Marchmont, as he walked by her side, that I, although without any particular feeling for the girl, longed to kick him. She walked round the garden between her uncle and his guest, apparently as pensive and silent and bored as usual; but when she stood on the steps, and Mr. Ellison, from his mail phaeton, made her a bow, which he evidently meant to be particularly killing, her eyes gleamed with an expression of indignation and contempt, which did not augur very well for that gentleman's chances of success.

It was about two evenings after the Ellison episode that, as I was sitting at my window, I heard the tramp of a horse's feet, and, looking down the lane, I perceived a man slowly riding toward me, whom I recognized at once as Piers Bulteel. Piers Bulteel was the greatest swell in the Tin Tax office—a man who used to ride his hack in the Park, had been presented at Court, went into excellent society, and, it was currently repeated among us, had spoken to a Duchess. I was not in his set; indeed, when we met, either in the office or out of it, he was in the habit of acknowledging my presence by one of the most freezing nods. I was therefore considerably astonished when I saw him leisurely riding up the lane, and wondered what could have induced him to take the trouble to call upon me.

I had begun to wonder too soon. As soon as Piers Bulteel and his horse appeared in sight, I saw Miss Marchmont slip out of a little side-door in the wall, about fifty yards from the principal entrance, and turn down a little narrow lane—a mere bridle-path—leading into the fields. Piers Bulteel rode past my window without looking up, and, evidently unconscious of my proximity, turned his horse's head down the little bridle-path, and in a few moments I saw him dismounted and, with the reins hanging over his arm, walking by Miss Marchmont's side, and evidently talking earnestly to her. In about an hour's time, I saw Miss Marchmont come stealing back to the side-door alone, and in a few minutes afterward the noble Piers, lounging leisurely on horseback, came out of the bridle-path and turned down the lane. As he passed my window he chanced to look up, and saw me sitting there smoking my pipe. He was so taken aback that he scarcely knew what to do, and he gave me one of his short insolent nods, and rode by; but when he had gone a little distance, he turned his horse's head and rode up under the window, addressed me in his most winsome manner—he had a wonderful winning manner when he chose—and asked me what on earth brought me into these parts. I went down to the door, sent one of my landlord's boys to hold Bulteel's horse, and brought that great don up into my room, where he condescended to have some brandy and soda-water, and to make himself very agreeable, notwithstanding that the conversation was incessantly diverted by his looking over the wall at Miss Marchmont and her uncle, who, having woke from his after-dinner nap, was walking in the garden with his niece.

It would be tedious and quite unnecessary to describe how Piers Bulteel and I became intimate friends, how he took me into his confidence as regards the love affair then existing between him and Miss Marchmont, how he perpetually used my rooms for observation purposes—a system of telegraphy as to the movements of her uncle and the possibility of her getting out being arranged between them—and how I might have been in the Post-office instead of the Tin Tax, so large was the number of letters which I conveyed between the lovers.

Time went on, and at last matters arrived at such a pitch that Piers thought it best to seek an interview with Mr. Nagpore, represent the state of affairs, and ask the old gentleman's consent to his union with Miss Marchmont. He was a good actor, Piers Bulteel, and his dramatic description of his interview with Mr. Nagpore was one of the best things which he did. The old gentleman was furious; inveighed most bitterly against Bulteel's want of money, and against the frivolous, society-haunting life which he led. I fancy I can see Piers Bulteel now rolling a towel round his neck, to imitate the old gentleman's stiff cravat, and admirably representing his pomposity of manner as he addressed him: "I, Sir, am a moral man—a man brought up in very different opinions from those entertained by those men of the present day, whose lives I consider are disgraceful to the country to which we belong and the age in which we live. I do not wish to say anything personally harsh to you, Mr. Bulteel; but whatever little money my niece may have is legally liable to my power of veto, and that power I shall undoubtedly exercise, if I thought that her fortune was to be squandered among that class of persons who swallow up the property of the prodigal son, and she and her husband would then look to me for sustenance." It was in vain that Bulteel assured Mr. Nagpore that he was doing him grievous wrong by those suppositions, that his life had merely been the ordinary life of a young man of the day, and that he had been in no way exceptionally vicious. These remarks only added fuel to Mr. Nagpore's wrath, who declared that the life he himself led was a protest against such lives as those commonly indulged in, and that for his niece's husband he required a man "without any outside tinsel or glitter"—and here Bulteel used to imitate him again—"but a man of property honestly acquired, a man of virtue and respectability—words, sir, the meaning of which, it seems to me, is scarcely even understood nowadays."

So Mr. Nagpore not merely refused his niece's hand to Piers Bulteel, but ordered that gentleman forthwith to give up prosecuting his suit; and in order to prevent his having any immediate chance of so doing, sent away Miss Marchmont to stay with some distant relations of hers, who were living in Kent. Mr. Nagpore was, he said, going away to Leeds on some business which would occupy him a week, and he wanted to be certain that during his absence his niece would be out of Mr. Bulteel's reach.

From my window at the market-gardener's lodging I saw Miss Marchmont packed off, in company with an old lady who came up to town to fetch her, and the next day I saw Mr. Nagpore start away in a cab with a remarkably smart new portmanteau and looking less grim and more radiant than I had ever seen him before.

Piers Bulteel took this matter much more to heart than I had thought it possible. He was earnestly and truly attached to Ellen Marchmont, and lost all his pluck and spirits when he saw himself thus, as it were, indefinitely separated from her. I used all my endeavors to rouse him, but without success. At last, on the third day after the household at Hampstead had been broken up, Piers was so low that I insisted on his having an immediate change.

"Pray look here, said I; "this won't do at all. If you don't cheer up, you will have a fit of illness; we must put that off, at all events, until there is some one with a legitimate right to nurse you. We will go and have a spin on the river, cut this place after luncheon, take the two o'clock train to Maidenhead, and have some dinner at old Blanchard's."

"Who is old Blanchard? A friend of yours?"

"Well, yes," I replied; "he keeps a wonderful river-side public—I beg his pardon, hotel—between Maidenhead and Windsor; great place of resort for Eton boys, and anybody who wants a good and quiet dinner. That same good and quiet dinner we will have, and when I bring you back at night, I will guarantee your being fifty per cent. better. Or we might sleep there, for the matter of that; though old Blanchard is so well known, that his rooms are generally full."

No sooner said than done. We caught the two o'clock train, got into one of Bond's boats at Maidenhead Bridge, and pulled down to Blanchard's, intending just to go ashore, order dinner, and finish our row. But when we got on the lawn, old Blanchard came out to meet us, and he is by far too important a man to be dismissed in a hurry. So we had to listen to all his talk, of what sort of a season he had had, and what number of distinguished visitors—called for the most part by their Christian or nick names—had patronized him. "House is full now," he said; "Poss Seymour and Mrs. Poss, Charley Tankerville, Fox Farquhar, Mossop and Pouter Peyton."

"I suppose the Seymours have got the two little rooms on the ground floor?" said I.

"No, they have not," said Blanchard; "Mrs. Poss wanted them very much, but they were taken. A loving pair came down here early this very day."

"Is she pretty?" asked Piers, mechanically. Poor fellow! he had scarcely spoken since we started.

"Well, that is a matter of taste," said old Blanchard; "there is a good deal of her—there is no denying that; but you will be able to judge for yourself—they have been out for a row with Sam, the waterman, and here they are, just coming back to dinner."

I looked back as he spoke toward the landing-place, and turning quickly round, said to Piers Bulteel, "My boy, you shall marry Miss Marchmont yet."

"How?" said he, striving to look over my shoulder.

"Leave that to me," said I, facing him about, and purposely obstructing his view. "Now, Blanchard, hand us that bitter ale; I will give you the orders about dinner in a few minutes."

As we were drinking the ale I made some excuse to Piers, left him in the bar talking to old Blanchard, and slipped away. I knew the way to the two little rooms on the ground floor too well to require any guide, so I scuttled down the passage, turned to my left, and opened the door on the right, and was in the sitting-room in an instant. There were two persons seated at the table, engaged in discussing some spring soup; one of them was Mr. Nagpore, of Hampstead, the other was a lady with very large black eyes, and a great deal of swarthy flowing hair, a remarkable profile, and a complexion like the back of a looking-glass. I looked hard at her, and my theatrical experience stood me in stead—I recognized Miss Bella Mortimer, of one of the Theatres Royal. The instant Mr. Nagpore set eyes upon me his face fell.

"What do you want?" said he.

"A moment's conversation with you, Mr. Nagpore," I replied. First shot fired! a bull's-eye to me! I saw him wince as I uttered his name.

"You are mistaken," he said, hurriedly; "I am not the person you take me to be; perhaps it will be better if we spoke together in private?"

"It is most essential," I replied.

"My love, will you retire a few moments?" said Mr. Nagpore to the lady, pointing to the door of the little room; "this gentleman and I have business together."

Miss Bella Mortimer rose, looking very furious, and swept from the room.

I remembered the last occasion on which I had seen her, when we had a very pleasant waltz together at Weippert's, and was much amused.

No sooner had the door closed behind her than Mr. Nagpore turned fiercely upon me. "I demand, Sir, to know the meaning of this espionage! You think I do not know you, but I recognize your face perfectly. You have had lodgings at Tatham's, the market-gardener, immediately opposite my house, for the last few months. You are, I presume, a detective, or some one in the employ of a private inquiry office. Be frank, and tell me what is your object."

"To induce you to give your consent to my friend Piers Bulteel's marriage with your niece," I replied.

"I have no such power or position as you have ascribed to me."

"But I think I am strong enough to bring about what I want."

Mr. Nagpore looked at me keenly. "And the means which you could use for this purpose are——"

"Merely the explanation to the clients of Mr. Nagpore, of Westminster, and the friends of Mr. Nagpore, of Hampstead, of the manner in which that esteemed gentleman passes some of his leisure time."

Mr. Nagpore's cheeks grew scarlet. "Do you mean to say," he exclaimed, "that you dare to trade on such a pretense as that? Don't think that I am weak enough to be ensnared in such a pit-fall. That lady who has just left the room is my ward, the daughter of one of my oldest friends, who, dying, entrusted her to my guardianship. Do you hear, Sir?"

"Perfectly, Mr. Nagpore, and I am delighted to hear what you say; there will be now no difficulty of bringing in a few common friends."

"Who may they be?"

"Oh, only the rector and church-wardens of St. Asaph's, Hampstead, who have come down here with the school-children, to give them a treat of fresh air on the river, for a few hours. The excursion was arranged after you started for Leeds, and I have come on in advance to prepare the feast of tea and buns for the children, in the garden of this hotel."

"The rector of St. Asaph's, and the church-wardens, and the children come down here! Good heavens, I am lost!" cried Mr. Nagpore.

"Not at all," I replied; "they will only be too delighted to find you have not gone to Leeds, that you are here to help them in the harmless gayety, and to make the acquaintance of so charming a lady as your ward, Miss—— Miss, shall we say Mortimer?"

All the blood forsook Mr. Nagpore's cheeks as I said these last words, and he advanced toward me with outstretched, trembling hands. "You are the master of the position," said he, "and you know perfectly well that the *exposé* with which you threaten me would be my social ruin. You still hold to the terms you originally propose?"

"I do, and you will be very foolish if you do not agree to them. My friend Piers Bulteel is a good fellow in every sense of the word, a man of family and honor, and devotedly attached to your niece."

"But I have half-promised Ellison."

"Let Ellison slide. Miss Marchmont's fortune will be shared by a gentleman instead of a speculative snob, who has a certain amount of money now, but might lose it at any time, and her fortune with it. Now, Bulteel does not know the difference between par and an eighth, and is as likely to be seen in Seven Dials as in Capel Court. What do you say—do you consent?"

"I suppose I must."

"Of course you must, and in writing, please! You must be quick, for I hear, by the tapping of Miss Mortimer's heels, that she is anxious to get back to the spring soup. By the way, to be all official, it is essential to have two witnesses; I will be one, shall the other be Miss Mortimer?"

"Not for worlds. Here is the waiter, he will do, won't he?"

"Perfectly."

"Now good-by! I forgot to tell you that Piers Bulteel is outside, but he has not seen you; I pledge my honor that, if you keep your terms of the contract, he shall know nothing of Miss Mortimer."

And he never did.

He has been married for ten years, loving his wife and his children, that rarest of specimens, a happy husband and father. As for me, he always looks upon me as his best friend and benefactor. But though he has often asked me to reveal my secret, to this hour he is ignorant of the spell which I exercised to obtain for him possession of the hand of Mr. Nagpore's niece.—*Routledge's Christmas Annual.*

Thackeray's Charity.—Few people thought that he had saved more than twenty thousand pounds. But for his liberality and charity to many, he would have left the inheritors of his name a good deal more. He used to pretend sometimes that he did not part with his money as readily as was supposed, and remarked to me that we grumble "when we have to do a kindness, though we may come to the same condition ourselves." He told me that he had left off calling on a needy friend who wielded the pen, because, if he did, the next day that individual's wife would come to him in tears, and it cost him too much. He could not resist an appeal to his charity, and he found, as editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*, that every one was finding out his extreme generosity. His charity, like his religion, he was chary of mentioning, except to deprecate the idea that he was particularly beneficent. He would tell you that in his experience he had known what it is to want a guinea, and that a fellow feeling makes us "wondrous kind."—*Recollections of Thackeray, by his Cousin.*

George Augustus Sala's First Cigar.—To this sad complexion came the unrivaled pleasaunce—the Bois de Boulogne. I drove through it very mournfully two days ere I fled from Babylon, taking a last fond look at its shining paths and bosky coverts; for I had known the Bois for thirty years—known it long before NAPOLEON III. trimmed and curled and spruced it up to inimitable prettiness and coquettishness—known it when it was a wild and incult slip of forest-land, in which could still be traced the charred circles made by the camp-fires of the Duke of WELLINGTON's soldiers who bivouacked here in 1814-15. There was one particular spot of greensward in the Bois, close to the entrance by the Route de Neuilly, which I so well remembered, which I never failed to seek each time I came to Paris, and which I shall not forget until I die. Perhaps you think I am about to tell you that I fought a duel on that spot, or that I went down on my knees there to make a declaration to the adored one of my heart. (Did any sane man, I wonder, in this world ever go down upon his knees for the purpose just mentioned?) Nothing of the kind; 'twas only that, on that particular portion of the grass of the Bois de Boulogne, on a certain Sunday afternoon in 1840, I smoked my first cigar. How awfully sick I was! Perhaps it was my unfamiliarity with the Virginian weed that made me feel so very ill. Perhaps the cigar (which cost two sous) was not made of the Virginian weed at all, but of cabbage or lettuce-leaf. Perhaps the fact that I had eaten two apples, (unripe,) a stick of barley sugar, four macaroons, (won at roulette,) and a considerable quantity of gingerbread with almonds in it, had something to do with the nausea I suffered. They laid me down upon the ground, and bathed my brow with water, and unconsciously I became at once a convert to the doctrines of GALILEO. The earth moved with a vengeance. It spun round like a teetotum, and my poor head with it; and then there was darkness and a great blank. The first cigar is surely an apprenticeship to death.—*George Augustus Sala in Belgravia.*

How Schoolmasters are Made in Germany.—We will endeavor to indicate the career of an intelligent village lad who, having, at the age of fourteen, completed his school-course, resolves to become a schoolmaster. If in Saxony or Silesia, he enters a training-school called *Proseminar*, because preparatory to the seminary or normal school; if in Prussia, he enters the house of a private tutor, probably the local schoolmaster or clergyman. At the age of eighteen he proceeds to the seminary, where he has to spend three years; the first and second to be devoted, according to an elaborate scheme, to all the subjects he will hereafter have to teach; the third to be spent in teaching, under the supervision of the director of the seminary, in the "practicing school," which is simply the nearest primary school. While in the seminary, he is subjected to stringent discipline. He makes his own bed and cleans his own room; he pays for his board and lodging—the former being of a very homely description, and valued at eightpence or ninepence a day—and provides his own bread. At the end of the third year he presents himself for his first examination, which is conducted by the authorities of the college, under the superintendence of the school councilor. This examination embraces religion, language, arithmetic, writing, drawing and singing, and is partly oral and partly on paper. The performances of the candidates are estimated with great precision, and a certificate is given to all who acquit themselves satisfactorily. The teacher is now taken charge of by the departmental councilor, who appoints him to a vacancy in his district. He holds, however, only the position and title of provisional teacher, the full status and rank of schoolmaster being withheld until he has passed a second examination, held three years after the first. This examination is rather an investigation into character and conduct than into attainments. When this last ordeal has been passed, the teacher takes the oath of allegiance, and receives a definite appointment as master of a school.—*Saint Paul's.*

The French General McMahon.—McMAHON is the soldiers' favorite. It is sad to hear how the brave man wept and raved when the battle of Worth went against him. I trust he is now convalescent at pleasant Wiesbaden. When some one spoke to him about his wound, "That," he answered, "is the least important matter." And yet that wound was of the most terrific kind that can be caused by an explosive shell without destroying life. We have read a most affecting letter from a Sister of Mercy describing the patience and serenity of the Marshal under his grievous sufferings. He is every inch a soldier. His wild heroism was conspicuous when he ordered his staff to remain behind, and advanced himself at the head of the last charge. It was this gallant and dashing nature which converted into a victory what was very nearly a defeat at Magenta. When Sebastopol was assaulted, the perilous honor of assaulting the Malakoff was assigned to McMAHON. He entered it at the head of the storming party, and resolved to retain the position dead or alive, and did retain it. Although not supposed to be a favorite with the Emperor, he was made Duke of Magenta for his services in the Italian war. It became his lot—how vivid are the points of contact and of contrast!—splendidly to represent France at the Court of Berlin on the occasion of the coronation of King WILLIAM. In 1862 he commanded the camp at Chalons, when he is thus described: "The Marshal is popular in the camp, and possesses all the qualities of a great General. He is indefatigable in his military duties. He is about every morning by 5 o'clock in the midst of the men, and the greater part of the day is occupied by his military avocations. He sets apart a couple of hours each day for reading, and military tactics are his favorite study." He has a fine forehead, acute gray eyes, and a severe contour of chin.—*London Society.*

"Ye Colliers' Guide of Signes and Warninges."—A friend writes that he picked up, some time since, at a book-stall, an old family Bible, bearing the name of a Black Country collier, and the number and respective ages of his progeny. On the fly-leaf, under the heading which appears at the commencement of this paragraph, he deciphered with some difficulty the following directions in regard to the supernatural phases of mining life:

"1. To dreame of a broken shoe, a sure signe of danger.

2. If you mete a woman at the risinge of ye sun, turne again from ye pit: a signe of death.

3. To dreame of a fire is a signe of danger.

4. To see a bright lighte in ye mine, is a warninge to flee away.

5. When foule smells ben about ye pit, a sure signe that ye imps ben annear.

6. To charme away ghosts and ye like: take a Bible and a key, hold both in ye righte hand, and say ye Lord's Prayer, and they will speedily get farre away."—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Surf-Swimming of the Sandwich Islanders.—The surf, which breaks on the coast round the bay, extends to the distance of about 150 yards from the shore, within which space the surges of the sea, accumulating from the shallowness of the water, are dashed against the beach with prodigious violence. Whenever, from stormy weather, or any extraordinary swell at sea, the impetuosity of the surf is increased to its utmost height, they choose that time for this amusement, which is performed in the following manner. Twenty or thirty of the natives, taking each a long, narrow board rounded at the ends, set out together from the shore. The first wave they meet they plunge under, and suffering it to roll over them rise again beyond it, and make the best of their way by swimming out into the sea. The second wave is encountered in the same manner as the first, the great difficulty consisting in seizing the proper moment of diving under it, which, if missed, the person is caught by the surf and driven back again with great violence, and all his dexterity is then required to prevent himself from being dashed against the rocks. As soon as they have gained, by their repeated efforts, the smooth water beyond the surf, they lay themselves at length on their board and prepare for return. As the surf consists of a number of waves, of which every third is remarked to be always much larger than the others, and to flow higher on the shore, the rest breaking in the intermediate space, their first object is to place themselves on the summit of the largest surge, by which they are driven along with amazing rapidity toward the shore. If by mistake they should place themselves on one of the smaller waves which break up before they reach the land, or should not be able to keep their plank in a proper direction on the top of the swell, they are left exposed to the fury of the next, and to avoid it they are obliged again to dive and regain the place from which they set out. Those who succeed in their object of reaching the shore have still the greatest danger to encounter. The coast being guarded by a chain of rocks, with here and there a small opening between them, they are obliged to steer their board through one of these, or in case of failure to quit it before they reach the rocks, and, plunging under the wave, make the best of their way back again. This is reckoned very disgraceful, and is also attended with the loss of the board, which I have often seen with great terror dashed to pieces at the very moment the islander quitted it. The boldness and address with which we saw them perform their difficult and dangerous manœuvres was altogether astonishing, and is scarcely to be credited." These swimmers used often to pass nearly a mile seaward in order to enjoy the rapid motion of their return as long as possible. Both sexes and all ranks unite in it, and even the very chiefs themselves, who have attained to the corpulency which they so much admire, join in the game of surf-swimming with the meanest of their subjects. Some of the performers acquire a wonderful skill, and, not content with lying on the board, sit, kneel, and even stand upon it as they are hurled shoreward by the giant waves. The boards are of various sizes, according to the age and station of the owner. For adults they are about six feet in length. They are slightly convex on both sides and are kept very smooth, all surf-swimmers cherishing a pride in the condition of their boards, and taking care to keep them well polished and continually rubbed with cocoanut oil.—*The Natural History of Man.*

PIGEON EXPRESSES.

The carrier-pigeon is another kind of messenger which the belligerents are sending aloft during the present war—conveying information neatly tucked under the wing, and exceedingly difficult for the enemy to get hold of. In Belgium, Holland, and some parts of Germany, the pigeon trainers are very successful at their work. We hear occasionally that on the Derby day, or on the day of the University boat race on the Thames, pigeons are sent up at the instant of victory. They fly to London, or to some other place, each one to some definite home; and the written paper fastened under the wing is quickly opened and read by the person for whom it is intended, and to whom it communicates the result of the race. A mystery of mysteries it is at first thought; but there are certain known facts of explanation worthy of attention.

The carrier-pigeon is larger than the common pigeon, being usually about fifteen inches in length, and weighing from a pound to a pound and a half. The plumage is generally either dun color or black. The pectoral muscles are very large, denoting a power of vigorous and long-continued flight. As to the instinct, or whatever it may be called, which leads a carrier-pigeon to make such wondrous flights, naturalists seem to be pretty well agreed that it is made up of two elements—love of home and keenness of sight. Mr. RENNIE, speaking of the pigeon's power of vision, says: "We have not a doubt that it is by the eye alone that the carrier-pigeon performs those extraordinary aerial journeys which have from the earliest ages excited astonishment. We have frequently witnessed the experiment made with other pigeons of taking them to a distance from the dove-cot, expressly to observe their manner of finding their way back; and we feel satisfied that their proceedings are uniformly the same. On being let go from the bag in which they have been carried in order to conceal the objects on the road, they dart off on an irregular excursion, as if it were more to ascertain the reality of their freedom than to make an effort to return. When they find themselves at full liberty, they direct their flight in circles round the spot whence they have been liberated, not only increasing the diameter of the circle at every round, but rising at the same time gradually higher. This is continued as long as the eye can discern the birds; and hence we conclude that it is also continued after we lose sight of them—a constantly increasing circle being made till they ascertain some known object, enabling them to shape a direct course." A spiral directly the reverse in character is made by a pigeon let down from the car of a balloon; the bird drops perpendicularly for some distance, and then begins to wheel round in a descending spiral, increasing in diameter until some previously-known object is descried by which the flight home may be regulated. Their vision is undoubtedly very keen. In their wild state, as seen in America, they fly in amazingly large flocks over wide ranges of country, keeping high in the air, and flying with extended front, so as to enable them to survey hundreds of acres at once. They can descry a fertile field at a wonderful distance, and will descend with unerring accuracy to enjoy the meal of which they are in search.

Whatever may be said about the instinct that is at work, a good deal of training is necessary to make the pigeons trustworthy in their flight. The Turks have paid much attention to this matter. When a young pigeon arrives at full strength of wing it is hoodwinked, or else put into a basket, and taken to a distance of half a mile or so from home; being set at liberty it soars aloft, looks keenly around, selects a course and flies home. It is then tried a mile, two miles, four, eight miles, until at length it will traverse the whole length or breadth of a kingdom. If the pigeon fail in the first journey or two, it is discarded as not being fitted for this kind of work. These Turkey pigeons were regularly used as media of communication in past years. RUSSELL, in his *History of Aleppo*, tells us that the Turkey Company's establishment at that city employed carrier-pigeons to bring news from Scanderoon, the nearest Mediterranian port. When any of the company's ships arrived there, the name of the ship, the hour of her arrival, and other particulars, were written on a slip of paper and fastened under a pigeon's wing; and the bird, set loose, flew back to Aleppo (its home) in two and a half to three hours, the distance being about seventy miles. The pigeon's feet were dipped in vinegar to keep them cool, and to avoid the delay which would occur if the bird were tempted to descend at the sight of water. The best pigeons always had a brood of their own at Aleppo; and it was anxiety about the children that hurried the parents back. It was found that if the pigeons were kept at Scanderoon more than a fortnight, they could not be relied upon for returning to Aleppo; the thoughts of Dulce Domum faded and weakened. There are lofty hills between Scanderoon and Aleppo; the birds, instead of ascending gradually to the summit of those hills, used to dart up vertically to an amazing height, where they could look right over them.

There was a good deal of this kind of pigeon-expressing in old days. Some of the victors at the Olympian games were wont to send the good news to distant friends by pigeon-express. When Modena was besieged by the Romans, correspondence was maintained by pigeons between DECIMUS BRUTUS and HIRTIUS; and PLINY was so much struck with the plan that he said, "Of what avail are sentinels, circumvallations, or nets obstructing rivers, when intelligence can be conveyed by aerial messengers?" In later days, in the time of the Crusades, carrier pigeons were extensively employed. Instances are recorded in which birds sent out by the besieged were captured by the besiegers, and let loose again, with a message calculated to deceive those to whom they were sent; hawks were trained to the work of bringing down the pigeons without injuring them. This is one of the drawbacks to the use of such messengers when secrecy is intended. When the Christians were besieging Acre, SALADIN, at a great distance, for some time maintained communication with the besieged by means of carrier-pigeons; but one day a winged messenger was shot down by an arrow, the message it conveyed was intercepted, and such use was made of the information as to secure the surrender of the place before SALADIN could arrive with succor.

Narratives are plentiful concerning particular flights of pigeons. In the last century, a gentleman in London sent a pigeon by stage-coach to a friend at Bury St. Edmund's, with a note directing the friend to let the pigeon loose at 9 in the morning on the second day afterward. This was done, and the pigeon arrived at Bishopsgate-street, at 11½, having done the distance of seventy-two miles in two hours and a half. In 1819, thirty-two pigeons, which had been reared at Antwerp, and brought to London, were set loose on a particular day; each pigeon bore the words "Antwerp" and "London" marked on the wings for identification. They started at 7 in the morning; one arrived at Antwerp at noon, another a quarter of an hour afterward, twelve others on the following day; but what became of the remaining eighteen was not known. In 1829, forty-two pigeons, reared at Maestricht, were conveyed to London. After being properly marked, they were let loose about 8½ on a particular morning; the first arrived at Maestricht at 2½, having maintained an average speed of forty-five miles an hour, (greater if the route had been at all circuitous;) the second and third arrived about 3½; seventeen more came in on the three following days; the rest were not heard of. It is impossible even to guess at the route followed and the rate of speed kept up by those which occupied fully three days in finding their way home. In 1830, 110 pigeons were brought from Brussels to London. Being let fly at a preconcerted time, nineteen of them reached Brussels within eight hours, one doing the distance of 186 miles in five hours and a half. What became of the larger number is not recorded. In 1831, two Liskeard pigeons were brought to London and let fly. They reached Liskeard—220 miles distant—in about six hours. One gained upon the other a quarter of an hour, equivalent to about nine miles, during the flight. Some of the recorded instances of speed seem hardly credible. On one occasion, we are told, a gentleman of Cologne, having business to transact at Paris, laid a wager that he would let his friends know of his arrival within three hours after his reaching Paris. The bet was eagerly taken. He went to Paris, carrying with him two pigeons which had a young brood at Cologne. He arrived at Paris at 10 o'clock one morning, started off the birds at 11, and they arrived at Cologne about ten minutes past one. This is very much like 150 miles an hour—a marvel that seems to require corroboration. AUDUBON says that wild pigeons have appeared at New-York with their crops full of rice, which they could only have gathered in Georgia or Carolina, and he calculated from the time in which pigeons digest food that the speed of flight must have been a mile a minute.—*All the Year Round.*

Bells.—By filling or chipping away some of the metal at the thickest part of a bell, called the "sound-bow," where the hammer or clapper strikes, the tone is deepened; whereas, by reducing the diameter of the lower edge, it is raised. The "Great Tom," of Lincoln, though smaller than the great bell of St. Paul's, is heavier, on account of its greater thickness, and yields a higher tone. Connoisseurs in bell science aver that modern church bells do not throw out such rich, penetrating sounds as the bells cast many centuries ago; and they attribute this to the pernicious craving for cheapness which is now besetting us. A thin large bell will yield a note of the same pitch as a smaller bell containing greater thickness of metal, but the tone is poor and meagre. The monster bell at Moscow, which is estimated to weigh 400,000 to 500,000 pounds, never had the good fortune to be hung up, and, therefore, its exact pitch cannot be accurately stated. When Dr. CLARKE was in Russia, he asked permission to assay or analyze the metal of which the bell is composed, to ascertain whether silver is one of the components, in accordance with a popular theory; but his request was not complied with. About thirty years ago, however, the late Emperor NICHOLAS caused an analysis to be made, when it was found that the metal consists of about six copper to one tin, with scarcely any trace of other ingredients. The sound of the bell depends, of course, on many different circumstances or conditions. One of these is the metal of which the bell is composed. The mixed metals or alloys illustrate in an instructive way the differences of quality which result from differences in the proportion of ingredients. Copper and tin produce the metal bronze; in other proportions they yield speculum metal for making the brilliantly white reflectors of telescopes; while in other proportions, again, they furnish bell metal. The Chinese in their gongs, and the Europeans in their bells, have seen reason to employ pretty nearly the same kind of metal. There is always much more copper than tin; but every bell founder has his favorite recipe in this matter. Some adopt simply four of copper to one of tin; some thirty-two of copper to nine of tin. Big Ben has about twenty-two of copper to seven of tin. Mr. LAYARD found at Nineveh bells which had as much as ten parts of copper to one of tin. It is, therefore, evident that no very great amount of exactness is necessary in this matter. It is considered, in a general way, that an extra dose of tin improves the sound, but renders the alloy more brittle; the founder, therefore, establishes a balance of advantages according to his judgment and experience. When a large bell is annealed very slowly, the sonorous quality of the mass is improved. Sometimes a little lead, arsenic or zinc is added to the copper and tin.—*Engineer.*

The Funniest Things in the Comic Papers.—The latest efforts of *Punchinello* are the following: "*Business First.*"—*John Bull* "Got all the arms you want?—all the ammunition?—all the coal?" *France*—"Yes, all." *J. B.*—"And you don't want anything more from me?" *France*—"No." *J. B.*—"Then I think it is time for me to interfere." ....*Anomalous*—A dispatch announces that the Pope is about leaving Rome. As nothing is said with regard to his Holiness' particular destination, however, it seems as though he were about *going* to Roam.... *From Our Special Cockney.*—If, as the *Tribune* says, this is an "off year" with the Republicans, shouldn't they be satisfied with an 'OFFMAN for Governor?....*A Con of the Period.*—When this cruel war is over, and crowds of tourists rush to see the place where LOUIS NAPOLEON surrendered, why will that place be like Bryant's minstrels? Because such a lot of people will go to See DAN....*Con from our Correspondent in benighted Africa.*—Why would CÆSAR have made a fine novelist? Because he was a great Roman—Sir.... *Had Him There.*—Brown—"Bet you $50 the war is over in France in five days." Smith—"Bet you $100 it isn't." Brown—"Shell out your $100; the war is over now, isn't it?—ha! ha! ha!"....*A Bad Lookout.*—Paterfamilies (reading)—"It appears from the paper that Turkey is likely to be entirely gobbled up by Russia." Alimentive Youth—"Then what are we going to do about Thanksgiving Day?"....*The Sport at Washington.*—Fighting Cox....*Confidential.*—Business at the Interior Department will now be done up in a rapid manner, for there can be no delay by DELA-NO.

Punch presents the following:

Making Progress.—A spiritualist friend of ours, who was having his hair cut, was delighted at being asked whether he would like a medium brush.....*A Misopædist.*—Singleby Singleford cannot bear children. When they are brought in to dessert, he mutters to himself that he likes olives, but not olive-branches....*Simple Fractures.*—Servants' breakages....*Melancholy Casualty in the City.*—We deeply regret to state that a Stock Exchange wit came to great grief on Tuesday week. He had read in the *Standard* that the dock-yard at Woolwich was to be turned into an army clothes-store. He thought he saw a splendid epigram. "You see, 'Arry" he exultingly remarked to a friend, "that's just the thing. They can make cloth out of the Wool-which is there. Comprenny?" 'Arry did not see it, and they have not spoken since....*A Certain Conqueror.*—A German General who seems fated to be victorious is VON DER TANN. No wonder he usually gives his foes a leathering.

Marriages in Brittany.—*Mariages de convenance* are customary not only among the higher and aristocratic classes, but extend as well to the lowest peasantry. Property is, among all, the great thing desired; the poorest peasant has at least some trifling pittance laid by, with parts of which he intends to endow his children when they marry. There is the same diplomatic negotiation among them when a marriage is to be arranged, as takes place in the upper circles. Marriages of the "commercial" sort are, however, not so general among the peasants as among their social betters. The parties immediately concerned are more frequently consulted as to their inclinations. The first move is made after a preference has been manifested among the young peasants themselves. A young man sees a lass who pleases him. He makes certain advances rather bashfully; she responds by tokens equally shy. It comes to be generally understood in the village that Jacques and Nannine will "make a match"—if they can. Then occurs a remarkable event. There is in Brittany a curious superstition—or rather a superstitious tradition—about tailors. It is derived from some ancient legend which has endowed the village tailor with peculiar sacredness and reverence. The tailor (in default of a notary) is called upon to settle disputes, to teach the children with the priest, and to advise the good folk in all domestic or social difficulties. His peculiar prerogative is to negotiate marriages. The young man who is taken with the passion that comes in time to all finds in him a trusty adviser, engages him to arrange a marriage with the damsel's parents, and to vicariously "pop the question." There is a Breton saying that the tailor could, and he would, "marry a Turk to a Jewess." Another diplomat in marriages, the tailor's rival, is he who is called the "marrying beggar," who has similar prerogatives in this *métier*. The tailor, when he enters upon a marriage negotiation, carries with him, as a symbol of his office and a hint of his errand, a broomstick, (in low Breton called "*baz-valan*,") making the object of his visit clearly known to all concerned. For his services he receives an invitation to the wedding feast, and presents of clothes and money. The bride is also fain to give him a pair of stockings with yellow rims, sometimes a yellow stocking for one foot, a red one for the other. The tailor according to the tradition, not so favorable to him, must remain a bachelor—it is a disgrace to parents to marry their daughter to him. He is the confidant both of the parents and of the lovers, and is consequently profound in all the domestic and interesting secrets of the neighborhood. He is the universal judge of the scandals; he makes it a point to keep his mouth tight while his ears are open—and so is a mentor to all. When the tailor has brought the parents of two lovers together, there ensues an animated bargaining about the dowries. It is a shrewd, mercantile negotiation, usually, with the mediation of the tailor, ending in a treaty mutually satisfactory. Once in accord, the parties proceed to seal the contract by drinking as much of the best wine to be had as each can master; afterward seating themselves about the table, and smoking the pipe of peace, alliance and concord. The lass who is the subject of discourse is perhaps listening, ears all agape; flutters with the momentary doubtfulness; goes wild with joy over the happy conclusion. Afterward both families meet at the *cabaret* and formally sign the contract, which the tailor has drawn up in true legal shape; adjourning to the farms of each family to inspect the property, and to exhibit the substantial evidences that the dowry promised will be forthcoming.—*George M. Towle, in Harper's Magazine for December.*

Queer Customs of a Queer People.—The instruments were of the most extraordinary kind; they had buffalo-horns, bugles, and drums of all sizes—some so big that a man might live in them; cymbals, bells, flutes, whistles, and I know not what else. But the crowning wonder to me was two trumpets, each of which was about twelve feet long, with a mouth two feet in diameter; they were mounted on small wheeled-carriages like guns, and the players reclined upon the ground when blowing. Notwithstanding the heterogeneous mixture of instruments, the music was capital, though sometimes almost overpowering. There were two chief-priests, standing at the main door a few feet from me, who alternately took the position of leader, and by the waving of their hands and the gestures of their body led the ceremonies. They were dressed in beautiful yellow robes, with a gorgeous helmet, of the same shape as the old Greek helmet. They conducted the music most creditably; and it was no mean performance; the chanting was beautiful, and done *con amore*. While we stood at the door, coolies, with large pails of weak tea, gradually assembled; when at a signal the performance ceased, the coolies entered with their pails, each to his appointed row, and the priests, taking a small cup from their bosoms, drank their allowance. Thus refreshed, they recommenced, and the performance was grander than ever; at the close, they all rose and marched in solemn procession before the chief idol, bowed themselves and then retired. The instruments at the door were praying-machines; the worshippers as they entered turned them round, and thus performed their devotions. Prayers are pasted both on the inside and outside of the barrels, which, being turned round, the prayers are presented, as they suppose, to their god; and the oftener they turn their praying-machines the more devout they esteem themselves.—*The Famous Temples of Do-la-nor, from Journeyings in North China, Manchuria, Eastern Magnolia and Corea.*

Reverence of the Parsees for Animals.—Although the cow is the only sacred animal of Hindus reverenced by the Parsees, for they pay no special regard to the monkey or the other animal divinities of their neighbors, they are the protectors of the whole animal kingdom, dogs and pigeons being their most esteemed protégés. Bombay is the paradise of both the bird and the quadruped. At certain hours of the day, at feeding-time, it is almost impossible to walk or drive through the streets without treading on several of these birds, rendered fearless by long-continued immunity from harm. On the green, as the open space in the centre of the fort is *par excellence* styled, the intensely bright sky is clouded by the countless blue wings swooping down for their food. Statisticians have frequently demonstrated the enormous waste of human food that occurs daily on this one spot. Enough, they assert, to feed a whole village of human paupers; but the Parsees persist in their whim, for it has nothing to do with their religion, in spite of the pleadings of political economy. If there be some poetical feeling at the bottom of their love for their pigeons, which, we may say here, are the same species as our own wild-pigeon, there can be no tittle of such sentiment about the dogs that infest the city. Nowhere else in the world can be seen such specimens of the genus *canis*. The dogs of Pera and Constantinople are sleek thorough-breds compared with the *pygees* of Bombay. During daylight they are hidden away in holes and sewers, but an hour after sunset they sally out in search of companionship and food, and make night hideous with their yelping and growling. The jackals of Calcutta are sufficiently irritating to susceptible nerves, but their noise is music itself by the side of the Parsees' four-legged friends.

There are very stringent laws in force against interfering with these animals, and one of the most serious riots that ever took place in Bombay had its origin in the slaying of one or more dogs by some English sailors. The Parsee population worked themselves up into a furious state of excitement, attacking with sticks and stones every European that showed himself, until the authorities were obliged to call out the military, and an English regiment was marched into the fort, from their barracks on the adjoining island of Coolaba. The riot occurred in the month of May, the hottest season of the year, and several of the soldiers were killed by *coup de soleil* in their short march of a mile and a quarter. The disturbance was eventually quelled, but not without further loss of life. This occurred twenty-five years ago, and the dogs have been since unmolested.—*A. G. Constable, in Harper's Magazine for December.*

Alexander Dumas, Sr.—The merit which made DUMAS was superficial sparkle. His mind and thought flashed along while his laboring pen toiled after them in vain. He had little time to think and less to read. He would as soon have thought of harnessing a race-horse to a fiacre as of condemning himself to a course of careful study before taking up a subject. When he eked out travel with local history—his constant practice—he copied. When he sat down to write one of his fascinating historical romances, he crammed, and historical blunders went down to the score of the fiction. So free a fancy as his could never consent to be chained to the wheel of facts. Yet had he been proposed for the Academy on the score of his profound philosophical research, we doubt not he would have accepted the candidature with a proud condescension all his own.

If DUMAS lends himself too easily to ridicule, he has but himself to blame. Had he been content to rest his claims to fame on his strength in romance, few would have been found to cavil at them. He is not a creator of the first class; he falls far short of the immortal few whom successive generations of critics acknowledge as the masters of fiction. In truth he professes less to create than to reproduce. When he has an avowed moral it is low-pitched, and he prides himself too much on being a man of the world to be anything much better or loftier. But for rational sensation and sustained force, for animation of dialogue and sparkle of character, for the general *entrain*—the vulgar English "go"—that hurries you with him in spite of yourself, he is well-nigh unrivaled. Take his great romance of *Monte Christo*. It is Oriental imagery and imagination dressed out for the French stage. It is an artful wedding of the superb féerie of the Châtelet to the easy comedy of the Palais Royal. Local French color lends an air of probability to Eastern extravagance. The spirit of the book is the spirit that recommended the Second Empire to its constituents by dazzle and luxury—a spirit which has always an irresistible charm for austere Republicans; witness the writings and habits of life of the sybarite EUGENE SUE. There is nothing of high art in the conception; there is much that is sordid in the philosophy and ambiguous in the morality. But how vigorous is the execution, how vivid the episodes and incidents; how characteristically the *dramatis personæ* move and talk; how well they stand out from the canvas, improbable and unreal as they are. Taken behind the scenes yourself, and let into the secret of the mystery, you follow the excitement without being palled by it. It begins, *more auctoris* with the buried treasure of the cardinal, which casts a halo of romantic *vraisemblance* around its inception. It goes on to describe the captivity and the escape with a probability and precision of detail worthy of DE FOE, although it more than borders on the wildly sensational. To this day, the passengers crowding the decks of the steamers leaving Marseilles Harbor look up at the Château d'If, not as a State fortress grandly situated on an island rock, but as the prison of EDMOND DANTES—a fair presage of immortality. And we must say that when we bring *Monte Christo* to the crucial test of reading in later life what delighted us in boyhood, it stands it well.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MRS. WIMBUSH'S REVENGE.

IN SIX CHAPTERS.—CHAPTER I.

Poor Mrs. Marrables! So young, too—only six-and-thirty, and very little the worse for wear. A widow with the bloom of youth still upon her cheeks, (spiteful people who aged faster went so far as to say Mrs. Marrables' bloom was like the manna of the Israelites—"new every morning"—but this was malice,) flaxen hair, gray-blue eyes; a small-boned woman with a downy skin; and a figure, just plump and no more, which would wear for ever without spreading to obesity or criddling up into wrinkles. She had a daughter of eighteen, by name Matilda, less young, in proportion to her years, than herself. It is no affectation to say that the two women would pass anywhere for sisters—Mrs. Marrables as the elder by at most four or five years. A stranger would really be incredulous as to the relationship between them being that of mother and daughter. Such a mistake, when it is made in favor of a woman who is old and looks it, is said to be not unpleasant to the omnivorous appetite for flattery developed in some of the sex by advancing years; but to Mrs. Marrables it was most embarrassing. She was not old; she did not look it; and the explanation involved made the stranger suspect her of being older than she really was. But for this. Mrs. Marrables might have married long before. She was never invited out without her daughter; and whenever any eligible gentleman began to pay her the slightest attention, some dear friend or other would be certain to whisper: "That is Matilda's mother;" and of course there was an end of it.

It must not be concealed that mother and daughter did not "hit it" very well together. Mrs. Marrables resented her daughter's very existence; while Matilda could not but be scandalized at having so youthful a mother. It was plain to Mrs. Marrables that, in order to her own success in life, her daughter must be got rid of. People who arrive at such a determination in novels, too often resort to crime to remove a person from their path. But Mrs. Marrables went to church twice every Sunday. At last she married Matilda out of her way to one Mr. Wimbush, a most respectable retired corn-merchant of Highgate. Poor Mrs. Marrables! How basely did Matilda return her kindness. Twelve months after her marriage, everybody read in the *Times*, 'The wife of Jethro Wimbush, Esq., of a daughter.' This was too much. A grandmother at thirty-six! A youthful, singing, waltzing grandmother, whose very youthfulness, taken in conjunction with a not unnatural desire to get married again, became a reproach in the eyes of all right-thinking people.

"My dear, she is a grandmother," women would say to one another; "and how deceitful of her it is to look so young."

"Carries three generations remarkably well," said the men; "but you know, old fellow, she must be jolly old."

CHAPTER II.

Seventeen years passed away and still Mrs. Marrables, to the scandal of everybody, was as young as ever, or nearly so, to all appearance, and as single as ever. In years she was fifty-three, and of course ought to have dressed for the part. But her whole manners, feeling and appearance were in ludicrous defiance of her years, and seemed palpably to refute them. Had she done anything wicked in her youth, people whispered, and was it a punishment? Was she a Wandering Jewess? How could she wear flaxen hair and a chignon at her time of life? It was indecent, improper, scandalous! She might at least take to caps, with a gray front, and cork-screw ringlets, and a piece of narrow black velvet across her forehead, for the sake of decorum. Then look at the way she dressed! Always in the fashion, streaming up the church aisles on a Sunday, settling her silks and laces and ribbons like a girl. As for her complexion, I heard one lady say: "Bless you, it isn't paint, and it can't be enamel. I've tried both, and know how little wear there is in either. The woman is petrified, or else embalmed. I'm sure of it, for she uses nothing but violet powder."

Mrs. Marrables, or, as she was commonly called, Mrs. Evergreen, was not even engaged. There seemed a settled conviction in the minds of eligible suitors that, since a man may not marry his own grandmother, the golden rule of "Do unto others" ought to forbid them from marrying other people's grandmothers. Besides, what a horrible thing it was that the woman wouldn't grow old! It must be wicked, if 'twas real.

Mrs. Marrables never forgave Matilda for making her a grandmother. But Matilda did not repeat the offense. Mr. Wimbush died, leaving his widow a respectable maintenance for herself and child. The child, Carry Wimbush, had put short dresses to shame when she was twelve. She ran up like a scarlet-runner. She ran right through by express from childhood to womanhood, without stopping at the intermediate station of Girldom. At seventeen she was a grown woman of mature experience, who had given up flirting for love, along with her other playthings, and was ready calmly to discuss an offer of marriage on the basis of its affording a good strategical position in the battle of life.

Here, therefore, we have Mrs. Wimbush, a comely widow, with a daughter somewhat prematurely developed, on the one hand, and with a mother persistently juvenile and evergreen, on the other; Mrs. Wimbush and her daughter Carry living together in Whittington Lodge, Highgate; Mrs. Marrables, the youthful and the ungrandmotherly, dwelling by herself at Taunton, and devoting her time to collecting subscriptions for different charitable objects, not forgetting her own rents. Mrs. Wimbush seldom corresponded with her mother. They were on the best of terms now, yet, by a sort of tacit understanding, each pursued the even tenor of her way, very rarely interchanging ecstacies by post.

In the Spring of 1868, Mrs. Wimbush shut up her house in Highgate, and came with her daughter to Bournemouth, where she hired a villa. Many of her friends were staying at Bournemouth, and, through the assistance of parties and jaunts, and picnics and balls, she made a great many more. Among these the Brookshanks must be specially noticed as particularly involved in this brief history.

Old Brookshank, (so everybody called him,) a cheerful old person on the shady side of sixty, was very rich, but very unpresentable, in the eyes of the rather rigid society of the place. He had made his money by the invention of a patent medicine, familiar to us all by the name of Brookshank's Infallible Ointment. It brought him no end of money. But although he lived in a grand house in a fashionable watering-place, he was still sole proprietor of the Infallible Ointment, and his London manufactory and depot was yet in full working, with "Brookshank" over the door, and pictures of people with sore limbs all over the windows. All this, society might have winked at—might have admitted him within its doors upon sufferance, and pretended never to wake to the notion of a "stranger present in the gallery." But the worst of old Brookshank was, that not content with living on ointment, he talked ointment always, and puffed it everywhere. It was not hypocrisy; the man believed in it, heart and soul. He said he had a sacred mission to alleviate the woes of mankind, at thirteen pence-halfpenny the box; and he meant it. He believed in all his testimonials—more devoutly than the writers could have done. He was conscientiously of opinion that his ointment was, as he said, "good for every mortal complaint, inside or out." He carried bills with him everywhere, and distributed them as zealously as though they had been tracts. "Shall I cease," said he, "while a single fellow-creature suffers agony that I can cure?" Society could not stand this; for the man would have distributed his bills in every ball-room and at every soirée, and never rested till each guest was supplied with a picture of bad legs and a string of testimonials. He believed in his mission as much as Mohammed did. He said he had committed many sins in his life-time, but he trusted the good his ointment had done to suffering humanity might be taken into account when they were reckoned up. The ointment was his creed—the ointment his extreme unction.

Brookshank's sister kept his house; a little, faded old maid, who believed in him as much as he did in himself; who would move softly in his presence, from a reverent regard for the great healer of the people; who would place his last published testimonials in her hymn-book, and read them on Sundays with every appearance of devoutness—offering up thanks from her simple heart for the good works he had been enabled to do. Brookshank had two sons, both getting on toward middle age. Thomas, the eldest, a surgeon with a capital practice, used to declare that half his cases among the poor were those of people suffering from the effects of the Infallible Ointment; though, of course, he only said so to tease his aunt. His brother, Charles, was a lawyer, of good position and good circumstances. Neither was married: people said they were not marrying men. What blunders people make, sometimes, on this score!

CHAPTER III.

It was strange what an impression Mrs. Wimbush seemed to make on those two men. She met them everywhere, and the attentions they paid her were plainly marked by something warmer than politeness. Presents, too—flowers and hot-house fruit—found their way both from Mr. Tom and Mr. Charles to the widow's table. Of the two Mr. Tom was by far the most in earnest. Yet she feared to encourage either, and for some time preserved an attitude of strict neutrality between the rival powers, and could conscientiously report that she was on terms of the closest friendship with each of the belligerents; the fact being that the key of her impartiality was less a matter of sentiment than a desire to ascertain the relative standing of the two brothers in the eyes of their father with regard to future contingencies.

It was not long before she had an opportunity of satisfying herself on this point. The sincere admiration she professed for the Infallible Ointment made old Brookshank's sister her sincere friend for life, and Mrs. Wimbush became a visitor at the big house. She soon found that old Brookshank had a bad opinion of his eldest son, Tom. Partly, jealousy of a man who professed the art of healing as derived from books, and expressed skepticism as to the inspiration of the ointment, and partly distrust of a man who might find out its sacred ingredients, and hold them up to public derision, contributed to this bad opinion. Tom was a heretic, and an unbeliever in the Brookshank creed—a scoffer at the best authenticated testimonials—and held the Government stamp in open contempt. Charles was not so. Hard man of law though he was, he consumed quantities of the ointment, or professed to do so, and always said it did him good. Mrs. Wimbush would talk ointment by the hour with old Brookshank, and consequently became a great favorite, besides getting the credit for being a most discriminating woman. The old man would even go so far as to show her his unpublished testimonials, and produce great bundles of letters in praise of himself and his medicine. These the widow would peruse with an exhibition of rapt interest, which was certainly very edifying. Working on the confidence so obtained, she gathered very clearly that the younger son would most likely come in for the largest share of the unguent property. That being satisfactorily ascertained, Mrs. Wimbush warmed perceptibly in her manner toward Mr. Charles, the lawyer, and froze in the same proportion in the aspect she presented to Mr. Tom, the doctor. The result was something of an estrangement between the brothers. Tom felt the treatment, but determined to know his fate. He came to the widow's house, and, with very little preface, made her an offer—plump.

"Really, Mr. Tom," said Mrs. Wimbush, "you entirely surprise me. Surely, I can have given you no encouragement to—to hope—that——"

"Mrs. Wimbush," said Mr. Tom, "we are neither of us chickens," (the widow winced,) "although, doubtless, I am a good deal the older of the two. I am not sentimental, nor romantic; so pardon my plain speaking. With regard to encouragement, you have given me quite enough to justify my putting the question—not enough, perhaps, to warrant my expecting a favorable answer. The plain question is, Will you marry me, Tom Brookshank, M. D., aged forty-two?—a man, though I say it, who won't make a bad husband, as husbands go."

The widow looked down, and twisted her handkerchief around her fingers, plaiting it in knots upon her lap, but did not reply.

Mr. Tom looked into his hat and then out of the window. Then he said: "Pardon me; am I too late? Is there a prior attachment?"

Without venturing a reply in speech, Mrs. Wimbush bowed her head.

Mr. Tom slowly gathered together his hat, his stick, and his gloves, and went out. "Confound that brother of mine!" said he to himself when he got into the street. "Always supplanting me."

CHAPTER IV.

It was a large picnic party. Mr. Charles Brookshank had drawn Mrs. Wimbush's arm through his own, and strolled away from the rest.

"How delightful it would be if one could know the language of birds, as folks did in the old Hindu fairy tales! Would it not, Mr. Brookshank?"

"My dear Mrs. Wimbush, they do nothing the whole day long but make love and cry 'Sweet, sweet!' I would I were a bird, to make love in music."

The widow sighed, but it was more like a pur of pleasure.

"What did I know of love till you came here?" continued Mr. Charles. "Absolutely nothing—" "except," he added with reservation, "in a professional way. And then we lawyers generally see the dark side of the picture—the damages and the decrees *nisi*. But your visit has brightened my whole life. O Mrs. Wimbush, you cannot have been blind to my secret! You have seen it written legibly in my face, and have not interposed to check its development. I see you understand me, just as by intuitive fine feeling you can penetrate the meaning of Mendelssohn's songs without words. Mrs. Wimbush, you have already far advanced toward learning the birds' language. I may rely upon your consent?"

"Charles, this happiness is indeed too much," ejaculated the widow.

"You need never be separated from your daughter Carry. A home for one is a home for both; and I will cherish her while I live."

"But, Charles, dear, she may marry."

"Marry, ma'am? Bless my soul, of course she will! She will marry me! She has said so, don't you see?"

Mrs. Wimbush never said another word, but fell flat down upon the grass.

"What on earth has got the woman?" thought Mr. Charles. "She couldn't have taken it worse if I had proposed to murder her daughter."

In their walk they had strayed through the trees close to the outskirts of another picnic party. Mr. Charles immediately ran to ask some fair volunteer to come to the assistance of Mrs. Wimbush, who had fainted. At hearing the name, an active, middle-aged lady sprang up and followed him. It was Mrs. Marrables. The sight of her mother brought Mrs. Wimbush round quicker than any smelling-bottle could have done. She sat up.

"Mother, Mr. Brookshank; Mr. Brookshank, my mother, Mrs. Marrables." They bowed. "Have the goodness to leave us together, Mr. Charles." He bowed and obeyed. "Mother," said Mrs. Wimbush, "what on earth brought you here? I thought you were at Taunton."

"No, dear. I have been at Bournemouth three weeks. I came merely for change. Only last week I heard of your being here, and should have called, but have been so much occupied, and I felt sure of meeting you somewhere, and thought the surprise might be the more agreeable. We've had a most delightful picnic with the Mountstewart folks. But what was all this fainting about? One would think Mr. Brookshank had been proposing to you."

"He certainly made me a *proposal*, mother, but I was quite unprepared for it, and was overcome."

"What an imaginative and sensitive-minded girl you must be, Matilda! You make me feel quite young. When will you be old enough to attend to business? You will accept him, of course? Well, do as you please; you may reckon on my consent, you know. But I must get back to my party, and perhaps you had better rejoin yours. Ta-ta."

Jilted for her daughter! It wasn't pleasant. When Mrs. Wimbush got home she blew up Carry for being so sly.

"Well, mamma," said Carry, "of course I thought you knew all about it. I never made any secret of the affair. I knew very well that you had rejected Mr. Tom, but I could not possibly suppose that was any reason why I should refuse Charles. Of course, he is older than I am, but he is only five-and-thirty, and has a good position; and I am sure we shall always give you a welcome; Charles said so."

"Well," thought Mrs. Wimbush, "he has money, and it will be all in the family; that's at least a comfort."

CHAPTER V.

The effect of the little episode of the last chapter was that the brothers were made friends, and Tom recovered his spirits, and could laugh heartily at what he had before supposed was his brother's rivalry.

Mrs. Wimbush repented her that she had rejected Mr. Tom. Her repentance produced a salutary desire on her part to make atonement for the past. She would have him yet. When a widow says so much as that about a man, let him 'ware hawk.

A month went by, and behold Mrs. Wimbush and Mr. Tom Brookshank seated tête-à-tête at an evening party, where the music which was going on was sufficiently loud to render private conversation inaudible save to those to whom it was addressed.

"I fear," said the widow, affecting an absent manner, "I treated you very unkindly, Mr. Tom. You took me so entirely by surprise, that, really, I—hardly know what I said. I have been very unhappy about it—very."

"Forgotten and forgiven," whispered Mr. Tom.

"How generous of you; you make me so glad; because, now that your brother Charles is going to marry my daughter, we shall be in some sort related, and I could not bear you to think unkindly of me."

"No," said Mr. Tom, fidgeting a little; "I shall never do that."

"How droll!" said the widow. "Let me see, what will the relationship be? You will be my son-in-law's brother, and consequently I shall be your mother-in-law once removed. You will have a mother younger than yourself, Mr. Tom. I hope you will not presume upon her youth to be a bad boy."

"All this is very true," he answered; "but I see the relationship in a far different light. I shall be your father-in-law, and consequently my own brother's grandfather-in-law."

"You mistake, Mr. Tom. Don't you see that if Carry"—

"No mistake at all about it, ma'am, for I've promised to marry your mother, Mrs. Marrables!"

"Monster," cried Mrs. Wimbush aloud, and went off shrieking.

The music stopped, and there was a great fuss. But above all the others was heard the voice of Mrs. Marrables. "Don't be alarmed, pray. She is subject to it; she went off just like it the other day at a picnic. Poor young thing, very little upsets her. Let me come to my little gu-url, then."

They moved her into another room. Presently Mrs. Wimbush opened her eyes. "Mother! How *dare* you come near me! Go away, do! You ought to be ashamed of yourself at your time of life!"

"*My* time of life! Why, I'm only fifty-four—about ten years older than Tom. How can you talk so to your mother!"

"Mother, if you don't leave the room, I will. It's really disreputable to have you for a mother. You've never done me any credit."

"My dear, I am so glad to think you feel well enough to leave the room, that I will remain."

Mrs. Wimbush got up and went home.

CHAPTER VI.

Jilted, first for her daughter, and next for her mother! This was too much. Mrs. Wimbush went to church as regular as any one, but revenge, after all, is very sweet.

Six weeks afterward, Mrs. Wimbush recovered sufficient fortitude to go and call on her mother.

"Well, child, I'm glad you are going to be friendly; there is nothing like harmony in a family circle. Let us consider the relationships into which we are about to enter, that we may rightly judge of our responsibilities and duties. I and my granddaughter are going to marry two brothers—the consequence is, she and I will be sisters-in-law. But as you are mother to my sister-in-law, you will nearly be my mother-in-law, which is a very singular relationship for a daughter to sustain toward her mother, especially when she is not the wife of one's father-in-law. Now, as"——

"Wait a moment, dear mamma; I've news for you; I'm going to marry old Unguent! Old Mr. Brookshank has asked me to be his wife, and I've consented. The consequence is, I shall be head of the family, and bona-fide mother-in-law to you all. I don't think we need trouble about harmony, for we shall be a *united family*, more so than any I know of."

Before her marriage, Mrs. Marrables set to work to draw up a table of the relationships involved by the three weddings. It is an extensive work in three volumes, and when our readers see *The Brookshank Family* advertised, they will know what it means.—*Chambers's Journal.*

GENIAL WORKERS.—But a second class of workers are those wonderful men whose time always seems to be at other people's disposal. The Duke of WELLINGTON always found time to answer his own letters, even the most trivial applications for his autograph. At table he was never preoccupied, not even in the most trying and dangerous periods of his life. On the eve of a great battle he could find time to go to a ball; and at evening assemblies at his own house, he would alternately chat with his guests and write important letters in the same room for hours. Some minds are like those heavy vehicles which once set a-going, travel with immense momentum, and stop with difficulty; while others are so rapid in their movements that they will move with equal ease in opposite directions at the shortest possible notice. No one can imagine the late Lord PALMERSTON too busy for a joke. We know that upon one occasion Lord BROUGHAM produced a whole number of the *Edinburgh Review* from his own pen, and probably found the variety of subjects treated rather a relief than a burden. Sir WALTER SCOTT was constantly disturbed in writing his novels by the children clambering upon his knee, and insisting upon being told a story; and the great romancer could always lay down his pen and begin "Once upon a time," with the greatest satisfaction to himself and to his hearers. If we now try and remember the idlest man of our acquaintance, we shall probably find that he has never any time to attend to us, or, indeed, to do anything else; while, perhaps, the busiest man we know is some one with a quick, eager smile always playing upon his countenance, who is prepared at any moment to put his arm in yours and take a turn, or sit down for five minutes' chat about anything that may happen to interest you. Some minds can leave off anywhere and begin again; they are versatile without being diffuse; others must paint their pictures with one palette, and write their chapters at a sitting. Both are constitutionally fitted to stand wear and tear, though in different ways; and both prosper so long as they respect the natural law of their being. Only the unwise burn the candle at both ends. If you go to bed at 3 o'clock in the morning you cannot begin work at 8. You can work late or early, but the attempt to do both will end, sooner or later, in a collapse. Up to thirty we don't think much about such things; but after that critical age sleep is apt to prove less kind, and the stomach begins to complain of ill-treatment. Of course there are exceptional constitutions; but depend upon it, most of us will only continue to work well so long as we play well, eat well, and sleep well, and to neglect the "vile body," and dispense with the necessary creation of "tissue," is, in fact, to dispense with efficiency in most cases, and with life itself in many.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

WORDSWORTH'S CONVERSATION.—The tone that breathed through his conversation was one, not of poetry, but of strong, plain, practical common sense. His views of life, of men, and of manners were, except when his political and other prejudices intervened, sound and just, and altogether his conversation flowed in a pleasing and placid current, though both his sentences and his words were too long and too high-flown to suit the subject he was discussing. It is curious to observe that, both in his prose writings and in his conversation, his style was essentially the opposite of that which he adopted in his poems, evidently proving that the latter style was the result rather of theory than of his natural turn of mind. His mode of talking sometimes resembled a moral declamation; it was happily described by a remark which one of his little grandsons, a clever child, once made. "Grandpapa," he exclaimed, looking up in amazement, "is reading without a book!" There was apparently very little humor or sense of humor in the composition of his mind. There is, I think, only one of his poems—"The Wagoner"—which breathes anything of the spirit of fun, and his conversation was equally devoid of it. When, as sometimes happened, it had the effect of producing humor in others, this was owing to the absence of that feeling in himself, as, for example, when he used the most high-flown language in speaking of the most common-place, ordinary affairs of life. Only once did I hear him manifest an appreciation of humor, and that was when an amusing poem was read out to him from a newspaper, which he certainly seemed to relish. There is one facetious story only which I recollect his telling, but as the story is too good to be lost, I will repeat it. When he was at school, he was even then distinguished above his school-fellows in verse-writing. One day a boy, much older than himself, asked him to take a walk with him, which seemed an act of great condescension, but it soon appeared that the boy had an object in view, for he presently addressed to him, in his north country dialect, the following question: "How is it, Bill, thee doest write with such good verses? Doest thee invoke Muses?"—*Rev. E. Whatley, in Leisure Hour.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The orthodox clergy of Windham County, Conn., in solemn council assembled, have been exercising their dialectics on the formidable conundrum, "How far is it best to encourage the circulation and reading of DICKENS' works?" One would suppose that any body of Christians would answer, without hesitation, "as far as they will go;" but we are sorry to record that these reverend seniors decided that the circulation and reading of DICKENS' works should not be encouraged at all. This is too bad for Windham, but we have some hope that these delightful books will continue to circulate without the encouragement of the Connecticut clergy. It would be well for them now to turn their attention to the question how far deeds of charity and love are consistent with the character of an orthodox Christian.

Luton is a manufacturing town of Great Britain of 25,000 inhabitants, which has been hitherto unknown to fame; but efforts have been made there to inaugurate the reign of law and order which deserves recognition. The Magistrates have been trying the commendable experiment of rigidly enforcing the laws and watching the effect. By exercising the powers given them by the Beer-house and Licensing act, they have entirely extinguished the lowest grade of drinking places, and those publicans who were allowed to live were informed that if any member of the criminal class was permitted to remain in their places longer than was necessary for refreshment they would be prosecuted for harboring them. Various classes of dealers, to whom thieves are wont to bring their plunder for sale, also received significant warnings, and all threats were carried out to the least letter. The result has been that Luton is thoroughly purged of criminals, and a condition of society is enjoyed there which gives the inhabitants a foretaste of the millenium. Its example may well be recommended to communities of a larger growth.

The ladies of Indiana have been trying numerous experiments in the way of societies and clubs of late, and seem at last to have got upon the right track. They have just organized a society, the general objects of which, we are told, are "to free the members from the thraldom of fashion, and leave them more time for pure, healthy pleasures, intellectual improvement, and ennobling pursuits, such as every true woman's heart craves." They could not have more commendable objects in view, and it is gratifying if the ladies of the State of easy divorces are waking up to the real wants of their sex. We hope their movement will take its way eastward.

Most people have adopted the ancient and illiberal notion that our intelligent domestic animals are not possessed of souls, and, by a peculiar sort of logical deduction, have not considered it worth while to make any decent disposal of their bodies after death. If they treated them well during the brief earthly existence, which was the only one they were willing to allow them, they regarded that as the utmost of their Christian duty toward them. The dawn of a new dispensation is glimmering on the outskirts of Massachusetts, the cradle of most modern reforms, and at Pittsfield the "harmless, necessary cat" has already been provided with a cemetery outside the town, where all that is mortal of the feline inhabitants repose, some of them with epitaphs recording their virtues on neat head-stones.

A real enterprising and wide-awake woman is bound to carry her point whenever her heart is set upon it, whether the law of the land allows her all the rights and privileges which she ought to have or not. A lady of Erie, Penn., with genuine determination in her character, brought her recreant lover to terms by a proceeding somewhat novel, but, all the circumstances considered, quite justifiable, and she made the machinery of the law aid in her plans, too. The young man, it appears, had made up his mind to escape from the meshes of her too vigorous affections, and in the hope of inducing her to let him go, resorted to the wicked expedient of aspersing her fair fame. He mistook his woman, however, for no sooner did she hear of his proceedings than she at once sued him for slander, and had him shut up in jail. She then declared an armistice, and promised to release him on condition he would marry her and pay the cost. Otherwise she would keep him a prisoner as long as possible, and pursue him to the utmost extent allowed by the law. This seems very hard, but liberty was sweet, and the vanquished youth accepted the terms. Whether he thereby gains his liberty, however, is a question.

The dog, we know on the authority of innumerable school compositions, is a "noble animal." His many deeds of valor and fidelity, it has been the delight of poets and of story-tellers to record. There are also many instances which prove his possession of the finer feelings, and put to the blush the superior pretensions of the traditional lords of creation. One of the best, as well as the newest of these, is told of a Labrador dog in the possession of an English lady, who conceived a very strong attachment for a little Scotch terrier. The terrier suddenly disappeared and could not be found, and his owner mourned for him as dead. But something very odd was noticed in the behavior of Labrador. Every day he would eat but half his dinner, and at the end of his repast regularly caught up the choicest morsels and disappeared from sight for about an hour. He was watched, and it was found that he took his food every day to his friend, who had somehow got himself into a trap, where he was lying lame and helpless on the heath. The charity and self-denial of the noble animal, whose ancestors hailed from Labrador, had saved a fellow-being from starvation. Few sermons are equal to this little story.

It is useless to attempt to clip the wings of real genius. When the divine afflatus takes possession of man to make a poet or painter of him, there is no telling what freaks he may take in his "fine frenzy," and no sensible man will attempt to call him to account because he disregards the narrow notions of propriety which cramp minds less gifted than his own. The Archbishop of Bogota lately employed an artist to paint a life-sized portrait of John the Baptist in his Cathedral. The prelate may have had learning and piety, but could make no pretensions to genius. He had certain prejudices in favor of a picturesque costume of camel's hair for John, with his head and neck exposed in a careless manner to the inclemency of the seasons; but the artist insisted on giving him a shiny high hat and a red neck-tie. The Archbishop was shocked and angry, and when the gifted artist refused to remove the obnoxious "stove-pipe," because the costume was correct, and any change would spoil the "tone" of the picture, he so far forgot the respect due to genius as to tell him he knew no more about the wardrobe of John the Baptist than a double-nosed pointer knows of the refraction of light. Of course this reflection was not to be put up with, and the head of the Church of Bogota has been challenged by the rising artist of the Southern Continent. He will undoubtedly be "pinked" and brought to confess that he was wrong in his notion of the proper garb for the apostolic seer.

The lawyers of Kentucky are to be commended for the promptness and vigor with which they attend to any point that happens to arise in the progress of their cases. Two of these sturdy pillars of the Southern Bar, at Paducah, lately found it necessary to stop in the middle of a legal argument to settle a little personal controversy before they could proceed with the case. One of them, by way of proving some important point and impressing it strongly on the mind of the Court and jury, had found it necessary to call his learned adversary a liar. This was a point in the argument which that learned adversary thought required an immediate answer, and he proceeded to make it with great emphasis by knocking his assailant down. Thereupon a lively set-to ensued, and the question was soon settled in accordance with rules of the P. R. The Judge looked on until the affair was over, and then fined both lawyers. The fines were promptly paid, and the trial went on as if nothing had happened.

CANNED FRUIT.

How and Where They are Prepared—Facts for Consumers to Note—Some of the Tricks of the Trade.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to everybody to know that now the fruit season is over, we can fall back upon the cans, which fill the bill for "all the year round." The immense increase in the canning business has piled up our grocers' shelves with luxuries hitherto unknown in Winter. Ten years ago, comparatively few were regular consumers of these articles; now, scarcely a family, except the very poor, will be without them. Thousands who formerly put up their own fruit, &c., have abandoned the practice, and depend entirely upon the grocers.

In buying, parties should be careful to examine the brands, for there is some outrageous cheating in the canning business as well as in other occupations. The ways that are dark and tricks that are vain cannot be seen through a tin can, till it is opened. There are certain well-known houses that may always be relied upon—beyond these the trade is as full of mystery as the accounts of a city officer. There is as much difference between canned articles put up as they should be, and those prepared by some of our City tricksters, as there is between rich cream and City skimmed milk. The latter parties watch the markets, and buy up the refuse—half-spoiled berries, knotty peaches, stale corn, green tomatoes, &c. Such stuff not being good when it is put in the cans, is worse when it comes out. But they even go further than this with their cheating. Men and women who have worked in some of these establishments during the past season say that whenever they can do it without making the trick too palpable, they fill the tin cans half way up with fruit and the remaining space with juice well watered. In this way, especially in peaches and tomatoes, they get half a pint of water in every quart can, and get for the water at the rate of thirty-two cents per gallon. No respectable grocer will sell this trash, but there are hundreds of grocers in New-York who will sell anything the law allows them to for money. The heavy profits which the packers have by watering their stock are like those on wild-cat railway bonds, and enables them to give the grocers a good margin. We have been around these establishments some, and have seen such stuff piled up for canning as any decent man would be ashamed to buy in the market and take home to his family.

Reliable canning houses always furnish a good article, as they sell on their reputation. They either buy their stuff direct from the producer or raise it on their own farms. The best canned articles are those put up fully ripe and fresh from the fields. The importance of this has led to the gradual removal of canning houses from the cities to localities where the materials are raised. In this way the rent is saved, as is also the transportation on rinds, kernels, corn husks and cobs, &c., and labor is cheaper. Besides, vast quantities of berries and tomatoes, just right for canning at home, but which will not bear transportation to New-York, are saved for Winter consumption, that would otherwise be wasted. Before 1863, from Burlington County, N. J., strawberries were sent to New-York and sold at four cents per quart, while hundreds of bushels were allowed to rot in the fields. Thousands of bushels of tomatoes also rotted because they could not be got to market at remunerative prices. Burlington County raises a greater variety of canning fruits and vegetables, and more of them, than any other county in New-Jersey. To provide against the enormous waste, in 1863 a Philadelphian firm were persuaded to start a canning factory at Burlington. This season they packed 600,000 cans, 380,000 of which were tomatoes, the latter requiring 35,000 bushels of this fruit. This was exclusive of pickles, catsups, &c. Two other large firms have since been established in the same place, and the three packed 1,500,000 cans, and every town where fruit is grown, from the Atlantic to the Delaware, now has its canning factories, which gather up the waste of Summer to supply luxuries in Winter. As each establishment manufactures its own cans, their cost is trifling. Another important consideration is that perishable fruit, fresh out of the patch—especially tomatoes—can be purchased about fifty per cent. lower than in New-York.

There is another matter connected with this subject which bears strongly upon the interests of farmers. The establishment of canning houses in every village, and the enormously increased demand for canned articles, is ample security that all that is raised can be sold, and should act as a stimulus on those who, at this season of the year, have leisure to look about them and decide how much they will do through the Winter toward preparing for crops the thousands of acres of berry and truck land that yet lies uncultivated within fifty miles of New-York.

The enormous consumption of canned fruits, &c., will warrant an unlimited culture of canning articles. Brooklyn alone uses as much in a week as the whole product of Burlington County, and New-York does far more than that.

Payment of the $100,000 Prize—The Permium for Charity.

From the San Francisco Alta, Nov. 12.

Since it has been definitely ascertained that Mr. THEODORE HELLMAN, of the firm of J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., of New-Orleans, was the lucky owner of the ticket which drew the $100,000 prize in the Mercantile Library Gift Concert, there has been a general desire to know what the winner would do for charity. As will be seen from the letter published below, Mr. HELLMAN, in accordance with the reputation for charity of the house of which he is a member, has decided to give $10,000 of the amount to charitable institutions. This certainly is a liberal donation, and will bring many showers of praises and well-wishes on the donor. Following is the letter referred to:

We have taken the precaution of having two true copies of said ticket taken by a Commissioner for the State of California, one of which you will get, the other we reserve.

We are, dear Sirs, yours, very truly,

J. W. SELIGMAN & CO.

Yesterday morning, Mr. A. SELIGMAN had the ticket presented to Messrs. DORE & PETERS, the managers of the concert, and received a check for the amount. In due time we will announce the institutions that are to receive the $5,000 to be donated in this city.

How a Cruel Parent was Deceived—His Disinherited Daughter to Receive his Property.

From the Hamilton (Ontario) Times, Nov. 17.

Last Wednesday evening, in a boarding-house in town, a charming little episode transpired. For the past six months a young gentleman and a highly educated young lady have resided in the house as single persons and casual acquaintances. The even tenor of boarding-house life, however, was pleasantly ruffled by these young people announcing on that evening, to their fellows, that they were not only man and wife, but had been so for at least six months. To account for the great secrecy the parties had observed, Mr. —— said that some two or three years ago he had been the guest, for a length of time, of a wealthy old gentleman in Montreal. This latter party, during the term of residence, quarreled with his wife, and she, in high dudgeon, went to her friends. Mr. —— and he were now thrown much together, and a consequence was that the old gentleman entertained the lively feelings of friendship for his future. Partially in order to prevent his wife's getting any of his wealth, he proposed, and stoutly insisted on, our hero marrying his only daughter—a lovely creature—and he promised that all his property should be willed to the young man. This Mr. —— refused to do, as his regards were already attached to the young lady of his choice; and further, he knew that the daughter's affections were bestowed on a most estimable friend of hers. The old gentleman would hear no reasons against his proposal, and ultimately fulfilled his threats, and bequeathed his wealth to a certain city charity. Mr. ——, thinking that he should, if possible, do the daughter a service, and not being legally posted, announced to the irascible old man that he would listen to his wishes. The will was revoked and a new one made, willing all his estate to Mr. ——, who shortly after left Montreal and came West, where he last May married the lady he had chosen. The marriage was kept a great secret, as its revelation would have ruined the daughter's hopes of her father's wealth. Last Monday a telegram was received by Mr. ——, which was to the effect that the old gentleman had suddenly deceased, at a sea-side town, where he had gone last Summer to recruit his shattered health, if possible, but where he was seized with a malady, which prevented his return to Montreal, and resulted fatally last Saturday. Mr. —— immediately forwarded the necessary papers, renouncing all right and title to the estates, and settling them upon the daughter, the rightful owner; and he having rendered that party a service, now publicly announces his marriage, and is happy.

FINE ARTS.

Winter Exhibition of the Academy of Design—Is it to Be Free?—Zamacois' "Education of a Prince," and Other New Pictures.

The Winter exhibition of the Academy of Design will open, we believe, this week. We have before expressed the hope that the Managing Committee would think well of the proposition to make the exhibition a free one, for at least some portion of the time it remains open. There might be pay days and free days, or for the day exhibition the usual charge might be exacted, while the night one, which would be that visited by our working classes, might be free. Catalogues, too, could be offered at a much lower price than is now asked for them, and yet a considerable sum be derived from their sale. More than twice as many catalogues, we believe, could be disposed of at ten cents each than are now sold at twenty-five, and the former price, as we are assured on good authority, would yield a sufficient profit. The objection of the Managing Committee to making the exhibition free, we suppose, is that the rooms would be thronged with the rowdy element of our population, and thus respectable persons would be driven away.

We do not believe that there is the least fear of this. The fine arts have no attractions for rowdies. The National Gallery of London is entirely free, yet no rowdies are ever seen there, and the same holds good in regard to the exhibitions on the Continent. We believe that the finances of the Academy would not suffer by adopting our suggestions. At any rate, they might be tried for one season, and if not successful a return could be made to the old system. Our artists, almost without exception, are in favor of a free exhibition.

NEW PICTURES.

The latest production of the painter ZAMACOIS, as keen a satirist with the pencil as ROCHEFORT with the pen, has recently arrived in this country, and is now on view at the Goupil Gallery. It formed a grand attraction at the Paris Exposition, and, deservedly, received the gold medal. ZAMACOIS has entitled his picture "The Education of a Prince," and although the scene is laid at the Spanish Court, there can be but little doubt that the picture was intended as a satire on the educational surroundings of a certain unfortunate little Prince, who was, indeed, half a Spaniard by birth, but whose education was perfected at another Court. In the picture we have a grand saloon in which are two groups of persons, one standing near the door and the other near the end of the apartment. The central objects are the little Prince and his nurse, and the eye is led from them to the two other groups by a white carpet spread on the floor of the saloon. On this carpet lies "the expectancy and rose of the fair State," in such an attitude as any small boy without princely blood in his veins might assume. He is, in fact, lying on his stomach, his little fat legs elevated in the air, one satin shoe off and the other on, and is busily engaged in rolling oranges along the carpet at a formidable array of tin soldiers, horse, foot and dragoons, who are placed at the upper end. Here stands a group of Court dignitaries, Cardinals, Bishops, Generals and other great personages, who are looking on the infantile amusements of the Prince with an assumption of intense interest. Near the carpet is an elderly gentleman, the Grand Chamberlain, perhaps, with star on breast, who is stooping, with evident pain, to pick up the orange just thrown by the Prince. Behind him stands a soldier, whose breast is covered with decorations, and whose bronzed face is fixed in a stony stare. On the other side is a Cardinal in his scarlet robes, and near him an ecclesiastical-looking personage in black, both of whom are stooping to see what effect the Prince's last shot has had on the tin soldiers. Courtiers and attendants are grouped behind. One gentleman has stopped in the act of taking a pinch of snuff, so intensely interested is he in seeing the tin soldiers demolished. At the side of the room two persons are seated with a large book before them, which they are evidently not reading, but are merely using as a cover to enable them to observe and comment on what is going on around them. At the other end of the carpet, beside the Prince, stands the nurse, a good-looking young country woman, whose air of independence and *sang froid* is quite refreshing. At the door are two grim sentries, partisan in hand, whose dark faces show very little interest in the proceedings.

A couple of servants in stiff scarlet liveries have absolutely turned their backs on both Prince and courtiers, and are having a quiet talk all to themselves. The two groups stand in fine contrast to each other—the cool indifference of the nurse, soldiers and servants to the assumed interest exhibited by the courtiers. This is the point that the artist has aimed to bring out, and that he has succeeded is quite certain. The satire is perfect. The execution of the picture is quite equal to the conception. The attitudes and expressions of the figures are natural and striking, the coloring brilliant, and the finish exquisite.

In the same gallery we notice "An Italian Boy," by BOUGERAU, which displays all the qualities of this master; and among the specimens by our native artists are "White Mountain Scenery," by SONNTAG; "Sundown," by S. R. GIFFORD; "Dawn," by W. T. RICHARDS; "Saco River, near Conway, N. H.," by BRICHER, and two small landscapes by A. LAWRIE. Mr. SONNTAG's picture is good in color and perspective, and carefully finished. In "Dawn," by Mr. RICHARDS, we have a stretch of sea and land, with a few trees growing near to the water's edge. It is a suggestive picture, though not, perhaps, so good a one as Mr. RICHARDS can paint. "Sundown," by GIFFORD, is one of those soft, hazy pictures which Mr. GIFFORD loves to paint. It is a gem in its way, and is far better in color than many of this artist's pictures are. BRICHER'S "Saco River" is a very pleasing specimen of this artist's work. Mr. BRICHER excels in painting water and atmosphere, and in this picture we have both in perfection. Mr. LAWRIE'S two landscapes are careful studies of foliage, but we question the correctness of the color.

THE AVERY GALLERY.

This gallery, which usually contains some choice works of art, is now open, and notice of its contents we trust to be able to give next week.

Progress of the Work on the Fifth-Avenue Cathedral.

The great Roman Catholic Cathedral, covering the entire block between Fifth and Madison avenues, and Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, is rearing its vast proportions above the ground-level with increased rapidity. The entire area of ground occupied by the edifice proper is one and a half acres. In natural symbolism, the church "is founded upon a rock," the primeval strata backbone of Manhattan Island; very slight excavations were made to reach it. The huge enterprise, commenced about five years ago, during the lifetime of the late Archbishop HUGHES, is now progressing toward completion as rapidly as circumstances will admit, under the direction of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY. The time estimated as necessary to finish the work is about twenty years. At present considerably over one hundred men are employed in quarrying, stone-cutting, masonry, and general labor. The marble used is quarried at Pleasantville, on the Harlem Railroad, and is brought directly on the premises by a special branch track. It is of the very best quality for building purposes, being of fine, large crystals, of an even consistency and uniform color. Some of the blocks are very heavy, weighing from ten to fifteen tons each. The progress of operations during the past Summer season has been much more rapid than previously. All the masonry work will be stopped at the first sharp freezing day, until the opening of Spring again. An additional number of mechanics are to be employed during the Winter in the carving and trimming of stone.

The walls have now reached a height of fifty-four feet to the triforium, and are ready to receive the cornices and parapet. Next season the columns for the clear story, and the arches, will be reared; the entire front wall will also be completed. The transepts are now finished. The large Gothic windows, some twenty feet above the ground level, are all finished, and indicate the grandeur of the flood of light that they will admit through gorgeous sacred figures of the rich stained glass. The mullions, traceries, &c., are all very delicately and beautifully wrought, but are not to be compared to the splendor of the greater upper windows, in the clear story, yet to be erected.

Many persons, judging from other churches, look upon these walls at their present height, and suppose them nearly ready for the roof. But they are not more than half completed. A meagre idea of the stupendous work can be gleaned from these items: The distance from the floor to the ceiling is to be 110 feet. The edifice is cruciform in shape; it is 185 feet wide at the transepts, and 330 feet in length. There will be two towers and two spires, each 330 feet high—the ground length of the building.

The side walls are between three and four feet thick; the tower walls between twelve and fourteen feet thick; the clear-story walls are to be three feet thick. About $800,000 have already been expended, and $2,500,000 will be required for its completion. The grand central entrance on Fifth-avenue, lately completed, is a marvel of stately beauty and architectural finish. It is seventy feet in height, thirty-three feet in width, with opening doors twenty-five by fifteen feet in dimensions. The marble work is most elaborately wrought. Rich carvings—the Archiepiscopal coat of arms, the mitre, keys, &c., form the key-stone piece; lilies of the valley, grapes of Eschol, grains of wheat, wreath of ivy, myrtle, olive branches, &c., ornament the sides.

It is contemplated soon to commence operations on two new buildings, the Archiepiscopal Palace, on the corner of Madison-avenue and Fiftieth-street, and the pastoral residence on the corner of Madison-avenue and Fifty-first-street. These will be very large and of elegant design; the same marble material and architecture in correspondence with the Cathedral style will be used. The cost is not stated.

FOREIGN NOTES.

English marriages average 500 a day; divorce statistics not furnished.

An English manufacturer has brought out a new glove, with a pocket inside of the palm. What a convenience for individuals who are troubled with an "itching palm."

A Liverpool woman gave her infant a dose of "gin and aniseed," with the laudable intention of making it sleep. It slept, and a coroner's jury have censured the mother.

A monster gun of thirty-five tons is being cast in Woolwich, England. It will be rifled with nine grooves, and the ordinary cartridge will contain eighty pounds of powder.

It is officially announced at Tours that private messages will be sent by pigeon to Paris at the rate of fifty centimes (five pence) per word. The messages must be on purely private affairs.

The *Saturday Review* says, apropos of the successful voyage of the French Minister of the Interior in a balloon, that "if titles of honor were admissible in a Republic, M. GAMBETTA would certainly be created Prince of the Power of the Air."

Sixty thousand furs have been ordered for the Prussian army before Paris. Evidently the Prussians have made themselves so much at home where they are that they have forgotten that they are on "*furrin* soil." They propose to be comfortable.

The *Athenæum* states that the new edition of POPE, now in press by MURRAY, the English publisher, will contain several hundred unpublished letters, the suppressed satire on the Duke of Marlborough, and many new lines and various readings from the original manuscripts of the principal poems.

According to *Voss' Gazette*, the German soldiers now in France and fit for service number 690,000, while there are 160,000 horses. The daily requirements of these forces are 250,000 loaves of bread, 185 oxen, 400 cwt. of bacon, 540 cwt. of rice, 160,000 quarts of brandy, and 40 cwt. of coffee, 68,000 cwt. of hay, and large quantities of oats and straw.

It is said that the duties and cares of the English Ambulance at Versailles, which equals a squadron of horse, and has a full establishment of surgeons, are centred on one Frenchman, kindly provided for their use by a newspaper correspondent, who, treating himself to a battue in the Emperor's preserves, delivered an erratic charge and pelleted a beater's finger.

"The trials made with the view of testing the stability of the *Monarch*—considered one of the most powerful iron-clads in the world—are said to have been 'very unsatisfactory,' and the ship, it is understood, will not proceed to sea with the Channel Squadron on its next cruise." Commenting on the above item a Manchester paper very sagely remarks: "If our turret-ships are unseaworty, it can be no adequate compensation to us to know that they are no worse than the turret-ships of other nations."

The future Queen of Spain is described as being haughty and imperious, while her husband is "quite the reverse." Two weeks after marriage, this modern Xantippe boxed her husband's ears soundly, and told him he was "a miserable beggar," and that when he married her he had only "ten shirts to his back."—*Dies iræ!* The giving her husband an earache was pretty bad, but to reproach him with not having a full dozen shirts was to add insult to injury.

Lord LORNE is traveling around England making speeches in answer to toasts in honor of the Royal lady who is not his—yet. The noble Marquis has been informed several times what a lucky man he is, and the Princess has discovered that she has many admirers. Rev. NORMAN MACLEOD has made the latest confession of admiration, and tinged his remarks with a shade of envy. "He was bound to congratulate the Marquis," he said, but in doing so he observed that if he had been Lord LORNE, instead of minister of the Barony, he, too, "would have asked the Princess." The doctor piously ascribes the different ordering of the event to Providence, but it is just possible that the Princess herself might have raised some objection to a possible as distinct from the actual Marquis.

What next! It might be reasonable to suppose that, with the unlimited supply of patent beautifiers, hair growers, and other nostrums with which the world is blessed, even a Quilp might become an Adonis, or the homeliest woman that ever took a prize at a "homely woman's" tournament, might hope to approximate the charms of Juno. Not so, however—a certain English benefactor of the race purports to have discovered a method of disregarding the Scriptures, and will tell the curious how to add a cubit, or a portion of a cubit, to their stature, for a "consideration." Witness the following advertisement:

TO SHORT PERSONS.—Any one (male or female,) wishing to increase in height and symmetry of figure, by means of a remarkable physiological discovery, may send a stamp directed envelope to Capt. F. STAFFORD, (U. S.,) Church Terrace, Kentish Town, London, N. W.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* alludes to a source of disturbance only too common in this country, and at the same time gives us a specific remedy which it might be well to make universal. It says: "A Vigilance Committee has been formed in Islington to suppress the rowdyism which has for a long time disgraced the neighborhood on Sunday evenings. Last evening about twenty members of this Committee patrolled the Upper-street for some hours armed with stout canes, and dealt out summary justice to a score or two of offenders whom they caught in the act of annoying respectable people passing along the street. 'The roughs,' the reporter says, 'were completely puzzled, and the Police evidently delighted with this new state of things, and as the word was rapidly passed from one gang to another, in a very short time horse-play had almost entirely ceased. The roughs, finding their fun stopped, left the street in disgust, and persons returning from their places of worship were surprised to find that they could walk home unmolested.'"

Telegrams from Ex-Secretary Seward.

From the Auburn Advertiser, Nov. 18.

We are permitted by Gen. W. H. SEWARD, Jr., to publish the following telegrams received from Gov. SEWARD by the family:

PACIFIC OCEAN, Sept 23.
Via SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.

Five hundred miles from Yokohama. To arrive there the 25th. All very well. Thus far a pleasant voyage.

WM. H. SEWARD.

STEAMER NEW-YORK,
INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, Oct. 11.
Via SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.

We are leaving Japan after a stay of seventeen days. Entirely well and without having encountered any accident or misfortune.

WM. H. SEWARD.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 20, 1870.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The substance of the reply of the Russian Government to Lord Granville, is received by cable. It adopts a conciliatory tone, but remains firm in the position originally adopted. She denies that the movements of the Principalities in contravention of the treaty of Paris inured to her advantage; declares that a congress is impracticable in the present state of the principal European Powers; disdains any hostile intentions or desire to disregard any of the provisions of the treaty of Paris but those which are generally admitted to be unjust and oppressive against her; and repeats her intention to act upon the previous notification in regard to the Black Sea.

London dispatches indicate that the feeling in England, yesterday, was more peaceful than on Friday. Queen Victoria, through the Prince of Wales, it is said, has expressed to the Cabinet her disapproval of Earl Granville's reply to Russia; and John Stuart Mill and Mr. Froude have written letters to the *Times* in behalf of peace. The feeling in Vienna, expressed through the journals, is Anti-Russian; but from Florence it is reported that the Italian Government will on no account join in the diplomatic move against Russia. Prussia, it is announced, will consent to a Congress of the Great Powers, only on condition that her relations with France shall not be discussed thereat.

THE WAR.

It is reported in London from Tours that England has renewed her proposal for an armistice, based on a pecuniary war compensation, the razing of the frontier fortresses, and the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine, the great Powers guaranteeing the fulfillment of these conditions by any future French Government. It is further understood that the Provisional Government opposes this....Rumors are again current in London of an early concentrated attack of the French upon the Prussians before Paris. Monday or Tuesday is the time now set for this grand movement. According to a Paris balloon letter 10,000 half-starved Parisians are to be soon driven from the city, by order of Gen. Trochu, as food can no longer be provided for them....The bombardment of Montmédy is now confined to the fortress by the Prussians. On Wednesday last a sortie was made from the besieged place by two companies of the Garde Mobile, and every one was either killed or taken prisoners. There are rumors in London of a disaster to the Army of the Loire, but no particulars are received.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A committee, appointed by the Spanish Cortes, has set out for Florence to tender the Crown of Spain to the Duke of Aosta. The Cortes have adjourned to await the return of the committee....Mr. Wheeler, the South African diamond hunter, has arrived in London with a stone weighing eighty-eight carats, and valued at £30,000.

GENERAL.

The United States Engineers who have examined the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge have prepared an adverse report.

The Committee who have visited the Louisville Canal are of opinion it will be ready for opening by Dec. 15, and will admit of the passage of boats eighty feet wide.

Some of the women of Missouri are investigating Gov. Brown's views on the female suffrage question, with a view to securing favorable mention in his first message.

Boulton's flour mill, in Toronto, Ont., was burned on Friday night. The loss is $35,000.

There were four inches of snow in Western Pennsylvania yesterday.

The steamer *Chase* arrived at Portland yesterday in tow of the *Montreal*. The engineer was scalded to death by steam when the accident occurred.

Joseph S. Craft, the oldest member of the Bar at Pittsburg, Penn., and a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature forty years ago, died on Friday last.

A wagon containing a man named Fritzer, with three children and one other person, was run over on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, on Friday last, and two of the occupants fatally injured.

The Congressional election in the Fifth District of Maryland is to be contested. Mr. Gary, the defeated Republican candidate, is the contestant.

During the late hurricane in the West Indies, several vessels were wrecked on the Salt Bank, Bahamas, of which the crews and cargoes were totally lost, no one surviving to tell the tale of disaster.

Joseph Galleo and Nelson P. Standstedt have been indicted for murder, at Boston, the former for killing Louis Galedine, the latter for killing his own wife.

In a game of billiards at San Francisco, on Friday night, John F. McCleery won the championship of the Pacific coast, from Jos. W. Little.

It snowed, yesterday, in Newark for three hours, at intervals.

The vital statistics for the week show 48 still-births, 261 births, 101 marriages, and 466 deaths, which is an excess of 54 over the mortality of the previous week.

The number of fires, last week, was twenty-four, with an estimated loss of $4,210. Fire Marshal McSpedon found that nine were caused by carelessness.

Edward L. Corlies, the young New-York broker, who attempted to shoot Mr. Hoey, at Long Branch, last Summer, has been committed to the State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton.

The jury in the case of Morris Bolan, who died at St. Mary's Hospital from injuries received at the Morris and Essex coal docks, returned a verdict of accidental death, yesterday. Bolan was on the trestle works from which the coal cars are emptied, and in attempting to get upon a locomotive while in motion fell between the ties and was run over.

The twenty-five colored men who were arrested on a charge of assaulting Justice Henry, at Camden, on election day, were released yesterday in $300 bail each.

During the past week the Police made 1,437 arrests.

Our Street Arabs.

In the interest of good order and public safety we trust that the man accused of shooting two boys with swan shot in Avenue C will, if convicted, be properly punished. However great may have been his provocation, it could not justify a retaliation which barely missed homicide and inflicted mutilation. This indiscriminate resort to fire-arms in every ebullition of anger should be discouraged. Unless the reckless Teuton of Avenue C should prove to be an adherent of the Ring, and therefore a member of the privileged class, we shall expect to see him severely dealt with. We pay yearly to our nine Police Justices salaries amounting in the aggregate to more than one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of deciding without bloodshed just such difficulties as this which our hot-headed east side marksman has chosen to settle with the strong hand. That some of these worthy Magistrates devote more time and study to target excursions, and chowder parties, and fast horses, than to the duties of their office, furnishes no sufficient abstract reason for preferring the swift satisfaction of physical force to the tardy reparation imperfectly meted out in their tribunals. When they are on the Bench and the judicial mind is not clouded by mists of political influence, we are willing to believe them dispensers of a Rhadamanthine justice. At least it would have been well if, when Mr. Doll found life made a burden to him by his boyish persecutors, he had exhausted the impartial wisdom of his local Solon before attempting to combine in his own abused person the incompatible offices of Judge and jury and executioner. We trust, then, that his sentence will be prompt, and if he shall be proved to have been heretofore an orderly and law-abiding citizen, a trifle heavier than otherwise. We have rogues enough making a jest of our statutes already. If the honest men take to imitating them, we may as well return to the sweet simplicity and cheapness of primeval anarchy.

Having thus plainly signified our disapproval of this attractive but objectionable method of righting wrongs, let us set ourselves, if possible, to do away with the wrongs themselves. If the two victims of Mr. Doll's warlike fire did not deserve to be shot, it was because they were the unluckiest of phenomena. If in any one part of our country, more than in another, the prevailing spirit of juvenile depravity has concentrated itself into systematic and organized wickedness, the east side of this City is that region. From the devious recesses of the Swamp to the savory precincts of Mackerelville, it swarms with a youthful horde of precocious scoundrels and incipient desperadoes. Whatever of vice they do not inherit, example is not lacking to teach them, and they furnish a never-failing supply of recruits to the army of thieves, and burglars, and murderers, who relieve us of the cares of Government, and whose business it is to break the laws which they amuse themselves by making for us. Of course this description must not be applied to all the young population of the east side. In the poorest quarters of the town there are pious and God-fearing folk, who strive to rear their children in the way of righteousness. But making due allowance for such as these, the amount of juvenile wickedness in this district is still painful and appalling. The pastime of snatching through the open window of a passing street-car the hat of some unlucky passenger, is one of the most harmless diversions of the childish fancy in this vicinity. Stoning the cars is a common outbreak of infantile exuberance, and all the variations of highway robbery and felonious assault are rehearsed among these minions of gutter. If they often stop short of the more aggravated crimes of the calendar, it is because their will outruns their power. We have seen an urchin of five draw a knife on his playmate, and pursue him with the ferocity of a tiger.

To recognize the extreme unpleasantness of such a state of affairs is easier than at once to remedy it. Ignorance is, of course, chargeable with much of this youthful vice, and ignorance, at least, we may hope to lessen by a proper system of compulsory education. Without that, careless and ignorant parents cannot be relied on to cooperate in the instruction of a perverse and stiff-necked generation. The question is one of the utmost importance, and it behooves us to consider it well. Boston furnishes a practical illustration of the working of the compulsory system, which we might study with advantage. Might it not be well for our Board of Education to appoint a Committee to investigate the subject?

The Real Secret.

In the late political contest, more than ever, Republicans have had to work against the money and patronage in the hands of Tammany. These constitute the "secret of carrying elections" which the *World* calls upon the country to witness Tammany is possessed of.

There are two vicious principles in our municipal system of government which, in the nature of things, cannot but engender corruption, and that continually.

In the first place, most of the departments can make as many offices as they please, and give to the creatures of their appointment what pay they please. It is no longer necessary for an office to be created by the State Legislature, or even the Common Council. Tammany can and does [illegible] point men to sinecure positions, with liberal salaries, who are distributed throughout the various districts of the City, and whose sole duty consists in furthering her interests. With her practically unlimited dower of patronage, Tammany not only provides for her own children, but adopts Republicans into the family, who, if they cannot sit by the immediate fires of the wigwam, are yet as well warmed and nurtured as her natural offspring; and no wonder, for they are obedient and good children, and their constant study is to please her.

In the next place, the transactions of the departments are secret. Tammany is constantly adding stipendiaries, and swelling the pay rolls, at the same time excluding all knowledge thereof as far as possible from the outside world. The Board of Health has a number of men holding positions with good salaries, who are expected to run Republican organizations in the interest of Tammany; these are increased from time to time as political exigencies seem to require. And the same is true of other departments of the City Government.

It will be seen that the power of the departments to spend money is practically unlimited and irresponsible. It may be answered that they are limited by the appropriations. This looks well theoretically, but practically it introduces no friction in the Tammany machine for putting empty buckets into the treasury and drawing them out full.

It has been said that "everything yields to money; money to nothing." Here we find Tammany entrenched with all the machinery that unscrupulous men can devise, and whatever is purchasable to carry her purposes is freely paid for. In the late election the plan of "repeating" was comparatively abandoned, and the means of Tammany were expended in securing a count of the votes in her interest. A comparison of the votes in districts where the Republican inspector was in the pay of Tammany, either directly for the occasion, or as holder of a sinecure position, tells the story.

To sum it up, the Republicans are confronted at every turn by the money and patronage of Tammany. It corrupts the Republican organizations, and does not hesitate to "buy districts," where purchasable men are the election officers. This conspiracy against popular government can only be put down when the aroused indignation of the mass of the people shall be directed against its authors. "Wait a little longer."

The Coming Eclipse of the Sun.

While Europe is disturbed with the clang of war, and listening with anxiety to hear whether it is to subside or to spread all over the Continent, men of science are calmly getting ready to take observations of the approaching eclipse of the sun. This will occur on the 22d of December, and, in contradistinction to the three other similar events of the year that have preceded it, it will be a total eclipse. In the United States, only a small portion of the penumbral phase will be visible, just after sunrise, in the north-eastern extremity of Maine. The penumbral phase will be visible over the North Atlantic Ocean, Europe, Eastern Asia and Northern Africa. The total phase will be visible in Southern Spain, the south-eastern extremity of Italy, in Greece and in Turkey. The eclipse is total at apparent noon in longitude five degrees, four minutes east of Greenwich, and in latitude thirty-six degrees, twenty-six minutes north. Consequently it will be best observed from parts of Spain and the island of Sicily. Prof. Tyndall proposes to observe it from the highest point of Mount Etna. We are not aware what spot has been selected by Prof. Pierce, who has already arrived in England in charge of the United States Government expedition; but it will be, no doubt, one judiciously selected with a view to co-operation with other eminent astronomers.

The great point of interest which it is hoped may be determined by the contemplated observations is the nature of what is termed the sun's corona. Through the researches of Mr. de la Rue, Mr. Lockyer and others, and by the aid of the spectroscope, the photoheliograph, and other appliances, the position and character of the red protuberances or tongues of flame on the sun's disc have been clearly established. But beyond and without what is called the chromosphere—of which the red flames are only the remotest portion—there appears during eclipses a halo of light of uneven contour, fringed with brilliant lines or pendants. This is what has been styled the corona, and there are various theories about its nature and origin. It is supposed by some to be a mere reflection from our own atmosphere, and by others to be the atmosphere of the sun. Still other theorists hold that it consists of comets, or similar meteors, revolving around the sun. The coming eclipse will afford an opportunity, from which trustworthy deductions are anticipated, for setting this important problem at rest.

Of course, the greater the number of observations by trained and experienced eyes, the better the chance of arriving at accurate conclusions. It is understood that drawings of what they see are to be made by the different observers, from the comparison of which much is expected. A foreign writer points out that if the drawings of each *pair* of observers are alike, we get rid of the objection involved in what is called the *subjectivity* of the corona; if the drawings of all the pairs are alike, he infers that the corona must be deemed solar; but that if they differ, it must be held probable that the earth has something to do with it. This makes clear the use of one class of observations, and the kind of information it is hoped they may be able to furnish us. As many readers are aware, it is to the spectroscope—first used in application to celestial bodies in the total eclipse of 1868—that we owe our knowledge that the crimson protuberances, before mentioned, are chiefly a mass of incandescent hydrogen gas. By means of this instrument we are able to distinguish a solid body from a gaseous, a self-luminous from a reflective substance; and, moreover, to designate with [illegible] of the incandescent matter. If the constituents of the corona can be established with similar exactness, a long stride will be taken toward a scientific acquaintance with solar phenomena.

The opinion of American astronomers is, we believe, generally unfavorable to the corona as an adjunct or product of the sun. Observations, however, directed toward settling this point, have been few, and so far necessarily short in duration. It is known the phenomenon is only visible during total eclipse. Now, most observations of it already effected in this country, were made during the eclipse of Aug. 7, 1869, and in this the period of totality, at the Dudley Observatory, Albany, was limited to two minutes and forty-three seconds. Prof. Murray describes the corona on that occasion as seen from Mattoon, Ill., as follows: "In immediate contact with the solar disc it appears as a clear, silvery light, as bright as the brightest part of an aurora, and somewhat resembling it in consistency. Further out it appears streaked with pencils, radiating in the direction of the centre. These rays are more especially noticeable at five points of the circumference, two of them pointing upward and outward, and three having a general downward direction. These prongs could be traced through a distance even exceeding the diameter of the sun, and near one of them was visible a mass of curved light, in shape resembling the petal of a flower. On the upper edge of the disc was plainly seen an arch of light, parallel with the edge and within the boundary of the corona." The impression made on Prof. Murray's mind was that the phenomenon in some way was formed in the earth's atmosphere. Prof. Pierce thinks the theory that the corona is of the same character as the aurora the most plausible one. To this the objection is made that an aurora implies an atmosphere in which it exhibits itself, and that of the existence of such an atmosphere around the sun we have no proof. It is, moreover, noted by Prof. Pickering that the principal reason for supposing the corona a portion of the sun is, that during totality, it does not appear to move with the moon, but remains concentric with the sun, or, more properly, is brightest where the sun's edge is nearest.

The British Government has not taken that active interest in this highly interesting investigation that men of science have hoped; but we observe that *Nature*, the London scientific journal, imputes the blame of this neglect to the Joint Committee of the Royal and Astronomical Societies. In the meantime, private enterprise will not be idle, and Prof. Pierce has invited some leading English astronomers to avail themselves of his comprehensive arrangements. We trust that the labor and expense of the various expeditions will be rewarded by valuable discoveries.

The Testimony of Blood.

Is it possible to tell the difference between human blood and that of other animals, whether fresh or in the form of dried stains? This question, the determination of which in its medico-judicial relations has just been raised in a conspicuous Western trial, still unfortunately remains unsolved. There is at least a conflict of opinion and of testimony concerning it, so that the preponderance cannot be said to rest with either side. The doctors have disagreed, and no authority exists of sufficient weight to settle the issue between them.

The case we refer to is a trial for murder. During most of 1869 George Vanderpool and Herbert Field did business together as bankers in Manistee, Mich. In September of that year the partnership was dissolved. On Sunday, Sept. 5, Field disappeared. On the third day after, his body was found in the Manistee River. Circumstances directed suspicion toward Vanderpool, and he was arrested. The case came to trial and the accused was found guilty. But on the ground that no impartial trial could be had in that district because of the prejudice against him, a new trial was granted, to take place at Kalamazoo, and here, for some weeks past, it has been in progress.

The evidence on the part of the prosecution appears to be almost purely circumstantial. Conspicuous among the points is the existence of numerous stains affirmed to be of blood, and found on the floor and walls of the bank. The theory of the prosecution is that after signing the agreement of dissolution, the partners were together in a room in the bank; that while Field sat writing at a table Vanderpool approached from behind and dealt him two murderous blows on the head; that the blood spattered over everything near; that the body, being left afterward on the floor, stained the carpet; and that at night it was carried by the assassin down a flight of steps that led to the river, and that like the body of the slaughtered Rizzio, killed at Holyrood, it left tell-tale traces of blood on the staircase.

On the second trial, Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, testified that he was an expert in chemical and microscopic analyses. Six weeks after the murder he received from the Prosecuting Attorney of Manistee County a certain package. This contained a piece of floor, two pieces of carpet, and some chips of wood. All these were stained, and he was asked to determine the nature of the stains. Dr. Duffield testified that he could swear positively that these were made by human blood. He further testified:

> "There is no danger of mistaking the blood of a warm-blooded animal for that of a man. Whether all the blood I examined is human I cannot say, but human blood was present in all the specimens. I can draw the general character and class to which it belongs from the corpuscles. I can assume that it belongs to the mammalia from the size of the corpuscles. While the corpuscles vary in diameter, that of the human being, in its fresh state, being the largest, might shrink during dryness, and not again resume its full size. I would not like to swear positively on the size of the corpuscles, therefore I take the corpuscle to determine the class to which it belongs, and the crystal determines the individual of that class."

This has certainly an air of conclusiveness. Yet to rebut the implied conclusion, the defense produced a witness in Dr. Douglass, Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the University of Michigan, whose testimony was about as strong the other way. Dr. Douglass positively averred that no trustworthy process exists by which it can be determined with certainty whether blood is that of a human being or of other mammalia. The nearest approximation is gained, he asserts, by ascertaining the size of the blood disc and its form. But the disc is liable to vary from circumstances, and consequently it is not a safe test to apply to matters so important as legal investigations. He insisted as the result of careful investigation, that all that can be done is to say whether or not given blood belong, or not, to the class mammalia. No one can absolutely be sure that a specimen did or did not belong to a human being. "The crystal of the dog's blood cannot be distinguished from the crystal of the human blood." This opinion is strengthened by the investigations of several eminent physiologists, Guy, Casper and others have arrived at and published similar conclusions. And yet when we recollect the refined and delicate instruments now in use, and the wonderful progress made of late in the various walks of chemical and pathological analysis, it is hard to believe that this inability to discriminate between the blood of men and that of beasts can long continue to be other than temporary. So long as the opinions of experts is so evenly balanced as in the trial we cite, it is clear that no human life can either be taken or expiated by the law when proof rests in any important degree on the delicate point at issue. The discoverer of a demonstrable process whereby to establish this distinction will confer a benefit on science and an additional safeguard on society.

International Chess Congress.

It is once more proposed to convene an International Chess Congress at New-York. The plan contemplated is that adopted at various times in Paris, London, Berlin and other foreign capitals. This includes the extension of special invitations to all players of high reputation, and a general one to members of clubs and others interested in the game, the offer of prizes being sufficiently large to constitute an inducement to the magnates of chess to devote time to the contest, and the arrangement of handicaps being such as to take in many grades of strength and to prove generally attractive. We presume that, as in previous instances, a *Book of the Congress* would also be published, to commemorate its proceedings, preserve its games, and form a welcome addition to chess libraries.

There are advantages about this scheme which, in this country, have not yet been realized. The Chess Congress of 1857, presided over by Judge Meek, of Alabama, of which Paul Morphy was the shining light and Mr. Fiske the historian, was an interesting gathering, but it was not "international" in character. Some of the great players of other countries were, indeed, asked to be present, but under circumstances that rendered their attendance unlikely. To make our meaning clear, it may be said that eminent chess players are not always rich men; that a trip to the United States, in time, passage-money and subsistence while here, is an expensive affair; that an allowance has been made by foreign chess associations on similiar occasions for even such trips as from Berlin to London or Paris; and that no such inducement has hitherto been tendered by our American clubs to make their invitations more acceptable. It cannot, in reason, be expected that such men as Anderssen, Staunton, Harrwitz, De Vere, Steinitz, Boden and others should devote months of time and considerable sums of money to endow with brilliancy an occasion which offers to themselves no corresponding advantages. Some of these players, no doubt, could afford the outlay, but as certainly there is neither grace nor propriety in seeking to impose it upon them. We hope, therefore, that before taking any other important or irrevocable action the projectors of the new Chess Congress will collect a sufficient fund to enable them to offer to pay the whole expenses of the representative champions of each foreign country, so that there will be some assurance that the meeting will have the great advantage of their presence. It may be said—on similar occasions abroad it has usually been said at the outset—that the prizes offered themselves constitute an inducement adequate to tempt into the field the desired contestants. But a little reflection will show how visionary is this suggestion. Only two or three can gain prizes, and the object is, if we do not err, to gather the strong players from all parts of the world.

Chess, like some other things of fluctuating popularity, but of positive intrinsic excellence, can never altogether die out. It has, however, its periods of prosperity and of decadence, and we fear that in this country since the war the game has not attracted the attention previously accorded to it. The decided stimulus of an International Congress is therefore to be desired and encouraged. It is possible, unquestionably, to play chess too much, and there are people who abandon themselves unduly to its charm, as well as to other less objectionable recreations. Yet chess more frequently supersedes other more hurtful pleasures, and of its intellectual dignity there can be no two opinions. It is the king of games, and always must remain such. We hope, therefore, that a Congress so well calculated to improve and develop its practice, and to draw together in social intercourse its leading professors and devotees, may assemble upon a scale that will do no discredit to this country or to its famous standard-bearers on the checkered field.

MINOR TOPICS.

The latest developments on the Eastern question may be briefly described as pacific professions on the part of Russia and warlike preparations on the part of Great Britain. The semi-official *Golos* follows the inspired *Journal de St. Petersbourg* in reiterating Russia's readiness to submit the question to a European conference. The English Cabinet, while waiting for Prince Gortschakoff's reply, sends the Channel Fleet to the Levant, so that the risk of the Dardanelles being Russianized, before they have time to strike a blow, may be avoided. The idea of coming, even in the most indirect manner, into opposition to Prussia and son-in-law Fritz, appears to have carried dismay into the bosom of the English royal family. The Prince of Wales has, for the first time in his life, had something to say on affairs of State, and, possibly in the choicest vernacular of the Music Halls, let the Cabinet know that his august mother is seriously displeased at the first plucky thing the English Foreign Office has done for a dozen of years. Earl Granville was quite at liberty to exhort Prince Gortschakoff in a becoming manner to think over his little grievance, but to adopt a policy that might ultimately set royal relatives by the ears, was unpardonable presumption.

One of the most remarkable features in the annals of rascality is the verdancy of sharpers. The correspondents of the philanthropic Mr. Bertini must have discovered after their first communication that the promised fifty thousand dollars a year was not to be made in an honest way, and might reasonably have concluded that as that gentleman confessedly lived by swindling the community, he would not be likely to hesitate in swindling them. Nevertheless, we find hundreds of people with talents equal to the circulation of counterfeit currency, blindly intrusting greenbacks to the ingenious principal of their adopted business, and getting most impartially "done" as a fitting return for their confidence. The delusion that there is "honor among thieves" is evidently not confined to the honest section of the community.

If Gen. Trochu drives out 10,000 starving people from Paris, as is his alleged intention, it is morally certain that the Prussians will drive them back again, and, failing compliance on the part of the victims, they have a fair chance of being shot. The alternative of death within the walls or death outside of them, is one that is sure to occur with distressing frequency at no distant stage of this melancholy siege. The present position of the belligerents seems to be simply this: The besieged are waiting for Winter to decimate the foes outside; the besiegers are waiting for famine to subdue those within. All present indications show that famine will probably win the day.

Judging by the late average of foreign immigration, the total of arrivals for the year will probably be about 340,000, as against 385,287 last year. This would make 1870 rank sixth in point of immigration returns, in the history of the Union. The largest number—427,833—was reached in 1854, last year comes next, then 1851-2-3, in the order of their occurrence. Should the present decreasing ratio continue, our statisticians will have a congenial task before them in calculating the amount of pecuniary loss under this head which we have incurred from the present European war.

England is apparently becoming conscious of the danger of allowing her late ally to be humiliated beyond a certain point. Another proposal for an armistice has been submitted to Prussia, with the approval of the Government at Tours. This time the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine forms an article in the basis of negotiations. It is tolerably certain that Prussia is less disposed than ever to listen to anything that stops short of territorial concession. Her Government and people are perfectly at one on that point, and any Power that wants to induce her to lower her demands must be ready to back the request by an appeal to the sword. There is no evidence that England is disposed to do this, so that it would be altogether too sanguine to expect much from the latest proposal tending toward peace.

In the West the ladies exhibit characteristic vigor in pressing their rights to exercise the privilege of voting. The Governor elect of Missouri is to have his first foretaste of the coming sweets of office in the shape of a committee of ardent suffragists determined to secure due mention in his inaugural message. It is clear from the matter-of-fact proceedings of the Woman's Rights women of St. Louis, that they mean business, and Gov. Brown will probably find that diplomatic evasions will be worse than thrown away upon his fair interviewers.

If, as asserted this morning, a concentrated attack upon the Prussians before Paris is to be made from the outside in concert with the garrison within, it is clear that the victory at Dreux can scarcely have been so decisive an affair as would appear from King William's dispatch. The absence of very clear details of that engagement, or of any further advantage that might have been expected to follow it, point to the conclusion that the flank movement upon Versailles has not been abandoned, and to this extent confirms the news from French sources. They have this further probability, that the last hope for Paris consists in some such attempt as this resulting successfully. How chimerical it would be to expect such an issue under existing conditions need hardly be stated.

Our City Prætorians have been giving Tweed Imperator a taste of their quality. Cæsar Sweeny has, we fear, got his cohorts badly in hand when they are found thronging the corridors of the Capitol—otherwise, the new Court-house—brimful of such awkward revelations as the unpaid loafers of the City Parks were on Friday disposed to make public. The reader, while admiring the neat and appropriate comment made by one man as to the work being "all in his eye," and marveling much at the threat made by another about "blowing the gaff," will probably think the most wonderful thing of all is that these miserable instruments of an unscrupulous oligarchy should fail to resent the contemptuous neglect that follows the discharge of their very disreputable duties.

The Erie Canal—Business Very Light.

From the Rochester Democrat, Nov. 18.

The canal business this Fall is very light, and freights are very low. Forwarders say they do not remember any season, when so near the close of navigation as the middle of November, that freights were so low as this year. Flour, wheat, and other produce are taken from Buffalo at half the usual rates for this season of the year. There are a large number of boats at Buffalo waiting for freight. The boatmen are anxious to make another trip at least, and are offering to take freight at a price just sufficient to pay expenses, or less than that, in the expectation that they can find return freight. Some of them would bring back coal, if nothing else. Boatmen that have recently arrived here are discouraged from going to Buffalo to look for a cargo, and are offering to take freight from this point at nominal rates. From Rochester there has usually been a large eastern shipment of potatoes in the Fall, and many of the last boats down have loaded with potatoes. This year the shipments from here have been very light. Buyers in the villages along the canal have been large purchasers, and so this commodity has not sought a city market. If boats now lying at the west do not find loading sufficient to warrant an eastern trip, there will be a much less number of boats to come from Albany the last week of navigation than is usual, and they possibly may find out what freight they can bring. This has been an unfortunate year for boatmen. The Democratic patrolmen who are said to march along the canal, or who were doing so before election, will make more money than those who are pursuing the legitimate business of running canal-boats. Canal horses will fare hard this Winter unless their owners have some other means of buying hay and oats for them than the money they have earned during the Summer of 1870 in boating. The boatmen will not pay a heavy tax on the surplus earnings of this year's business.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Record of the Week and Announcements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The days, or nights, have been really "palmy" of late at Wallack's—if by the phrase we may convey that standard comedies, well-acted, have drawn crowded houses there. "The Road to Ruin" and "The Serious Family" have done so well that they have been kept on the bills up to yesterday, when both were performed, the latter for a matinée and the former in the evening. To-morrow, for the first time this season, comes the promised revival of "The School for Scandal," when a full and fashionable audience may confidently be looked for. On Tuesday "The Rivals" is promised, and on Wednesday and Saturday "The School for Scandal" will be repeated. On Thursday (Thanksgiving) "The Serious Family" may be seen, as also for the Saturday matinée, and on Friday "The Road to Ruin" will be offered.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

On Tuesday evening next, occurs the one hundredth consecutive performance at Booth's Theatre of "Rip Van Winkle." Mr. Jefferson may well be proud, and the management well satisfied with this remarkable achievement. The occasion will be celebrated as a gala night and with good reason. We imagine, however, that the end is not yet. A succession of such houses as Mr. Jefferson has lately drawn is unlikely to be interrupted by a sagacious manager. There seems to be quite as good a chance that the play will reach its two hundredth representation as that at the beginning of its run it would reach the one hundredth. Mr. Magonigle is two clever a tactician to take an attraction from the bills while it continues to fill his treasury, so that the public will doubtless be allowed to enjoy Mr. Jefferson's inimitable performance of *Rip Van Winkle* for an indefinite time to come.

THE FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.

Mrs. Lander has continued to please judicious admirers at the house in Fourteenth-street. Her artistic merit has been so often conceded that it seems superfluous to dwell upon it, and we regret that during this engagement it has not proved more attractive. Mrs. Lander belongs to an old-fashioned school, but a very good school for all that, and she is quite capable of teaching their art to many actresses who occupy prominent positions. During the week Mrs. Lander has appeared as *Adrienne* and *Charlotte Corday*. She is now underlined to play *Frou-Frou*, a performance which there will be, we should say, a good deal of curiosity to see.

THE RE-ENTRANCE OF MISS ETHEL.

To-morrow evening the favorite young actress, Miss Agnes Ethel, makes her first appearance for the season at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. This house has been largely indebted to Miss Ethel in its attainment in a short time of a position of recognized stability. In the characters of *Frou-Frou* and *Fernande* Miss Ethel has made an impression of an enviable kind. Her *Fernande*—by far the best performance of the two—will be seen on the revival of the drama next Wednesday night. To-morrow Miss Ethel is to play the difficult part of *Julia* in the "Hunchback." Since the memorable personation of Fanny Kemble this part has been acted with persistency by a great number of juvenile actresses, and generally with unsatisfactory results. The *Julias* of the Western school have usually had sentiment and energy enough for the part while deficient in the graces of breeding and delicacy. The most artistic *Julias* have, in general, been too old to look, and too unimpassioned to feel it. In truth, to make a veritable success in the character requires something like genius as well as dramatic culture. There should be youth and spontaneity, abundant physical force, and a thorough capacity to comprehend and depict an absolute hurricane of passion. Personal beauty, of course, is desirable—it is for most heroines—although its absence is easily forgiven if the artist is rich enough in the sympathetic qualities. We shall be glad to see Miss Ethel make a hit in *Julia*. There are few—very few—young American actresses who can do anything with the part, and it will be a matter of congratulation if she can be conscientiously added to the list.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

"The Brigands," the performances of which throughout last week, attracted very large audiences, is to be acted at the Grand Opera-house until further notice. The representation has been much bettered in point of smoothness since Monday evening, and it is simple justice to say that while the very recent Paris rehearsal of the work—the Varieties Theatre was closed by events while Offenbach's work was in the flood tide of success—excelled that at present to be enjoyed in point of comic strength, the production of the composition here is far more remarkable for completeness of musical interpretation and beauty of stage costume. A change in the distribution of parts last evening introduced Mlle. Silly as *Fiorella*, until then personated by Mlle. Montaland. Mlle. Silly throws into her performance as much spirit and originality as the character she assumes can be freighted with. It is, in fact, a rather colorless rôle, but earnestness and skill can at least give it an effectiveness which a mere presence on the stage never results in. The pretty opening couplets of Mlle. Silly were repeated last night, and so were the finale of the first act and the laughing chorus.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

"The Rapparee," acted at Niblo's throughout last week, is likely to be withdrawn after Saturday next. Several events of interest will follow, if the rumors upon which our information rests are not wholly unworthy of attention. These rumors point to the likelihood of the engagement of Messrs. Creswick, Montgomery and E. L. Davenport, and of Mrs. Glyn and Mrs. Scott-Siddons. "Antony and Cleopatra," "Hamlet," (with Mr. Montgomery,) "The Hunchback" and "As You Like It," are mentioned as elements of the repertory possibly to be drawn upon, and as it is intended to make these revivals very conspicuous for completeness, an appearance of Mr. James Mace, as the wrestler, in "As You Like It," is even prophesied. Positive announcement, however, will not be delayed. In any event, we believe that the closing representations of "The Rapparee" are now taking place.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The inexhaustible fancy of Mr. Dan Symonds, shown in reminders unnumbered of the presence of Mr. G. L. Fox at the Olympic, makes a notice of the continued performances of pantomime at that house almost unnecessary. Still, it being remembered that the holiday season approaches, and that a special entertainment for families is needed, we can do no ill by noting once more the fact that "Wee Willie Winkie," the funniest and most comprehensive of pantomimes ever acted in this City, is to be witnessed nightly and at matinées every Wednesday and Saturday. To-morrow the pantomime enters upon the eighth week of its run.

GENERAL MENTION.

The attention very recently given to the performances at Wood's Museum, at Lina Edwin's Theatre, and at the New-York Circus, makes immediate reference rather superfluous. For the present, then, we need but announce the continuance of the operatic entertainments by day, and of the burlesque performances by night, at Wood's; the first representation of "Faust," to-morrow, at Lina Edwin's, where Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hall and Miss Marion Taylor are henceforward to act; and the maintenance of a lengthened and varied programme at Mr. Lent's favorite family resort.

Musical.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.

The very conscientious method employed in the preparation of the first concert of this most popular society insured a numerous attendance last evening; in fact, there was scarcely standing room in the Academy of Music. Having pretty faithfully reported the rehearsals, we have only to add that the Seventh Symphony of Beethoven was rendered in as nearly perfect a manner as could be desired, and that its performance elicited much applause. The septette in E flat, of BEETHOVEN, was wonderfully well performed, every delicate shade being admirably depicted. The overture to Sakuntala was afterward executed and much admired. Unfortunately public opinion, somewhat excited in regard to Mlle. ROSETTI, was doomed to disappointment. The President of the Society announced that a severe indisposition would prevent her from paying her respects to the audience. Miss SEGUR very kindly volunteered her services. This lady sang "Ah! mon fils" with much feeling, and her second morceau was encored. The concert was in every way a good one, and began most brilliantly the series to be given by the Philharmonic Society of our sister city.

Home News.

Mr. J. LEVY is in town....The English Opera Troupe commence a brief season of performances in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music in that City, on Dec. 2. Their success has been over great in Philadelphia, where they are still singing....Mr. EDWIN BOOTH's *Iago* is just now made the subject of an admiring editorial in the Pittsburg *Evening Chronicle*....Miss LIZZIE PIERSON, a Philadelphia *debutante*, will soon come forth at the Arch-street Theatre....Mr. WYNDHAM and Miss MOORE are acting in New-Orleans....At the late Gubernational election, the returns in Boston showed one vote for Mr. STUART ROBSON. Miss PAULINE MARKHAM received a similar compliment in Chicago some time ago, but the office to be filled was that of fish inspector....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS acts this week at the Boston Theatre....No quarrel has occurred between Mr. CHENEY and Mr. FECHTER, but a great deal of profitable advertising has been gratuitously done for the Globe....The death, by suicide, of a Miss DE ROZA, wife (it is averred) of a Mr. DE ROZA, who was a principal in a Japanese troupe recently disbanded, is recorded by the San Francisco papers....Mr. EDWIN FORREST is last reported in Charleston....Mr. DEWAR, of London, is winning much favor at the New-Orleans Varieties....The first performance of the New-Orleans Opera Troupe has been given. The artists were M. CAZEAU, tenor; M. CASTELMARY, (once the husband of Mme. SASS,) basso; Mme. ROZES, prima donne falcon, and Mme. NADDI. The opera was "La Juive."...."The Mystery of Edwin Drood" is being successfully cleared up every night at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Mrs. OATES was singing in "Le Petit Faust" at the Chestnut-street Theatre....The receipts of the Buffalo theatres in September are returned thus: Academy of Music, $9,253; Opera-house, $1,632 95. ....Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY has just now figured as the prima donna in a concert in Portland, Me....Miss LISA WEBER was last week in Washington....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL was last week at McVickar's Theatre, in Chicago....Mme. MARIE SEEBACH was last week in Pittsburg....Mr. BARRETT was last week in St. Louis....The FLORENCES are reported in Charleston....Miss LUCILLE WESTERN was last week in Troy....Mr. DILLON was in St. Paul, Minn....Mr. ROBERTSON's comedy of "M. P." has been acted at the Boston Museum....LOTTA performed last week in Hartford....Mr. PIKE is about to enlarge and improve the music hall in Cincinnati bearing his name. It will henceforward be fitted for operatic and dramatic entertainments. As the terms of insurance upon the opera building do not permit any combustible materials to be used in the scenery, it will all be constructed of wire gauze and sheet metal....The newspapers reaching us daily from all parts of the country, give abundant evidence of the popularity of the Kellogg troupe under the skillful management of Mr. G. W. COLBY. Their latest concerts in the past, and those to occur this week, are distributed as follows: Detroit, Nov. 10; Kalamazoo, Nov. 11; Grand Rapids, Nov. 16; Chicago, Nov. 17 and 19; Milwaukee, Nov. 21 and 22. The critics are in ecstacies, as usual, over the singing of Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG; but the brilliant performances of Mr. WEHLI, and the effective use to which Signor RANDOLFI puts his very fine voice, are having an unusually large share of recognition. ....The Nilsson fever is fast extending over the whole country. The lady sang in a secular concert, given at North Bridgewater, in Massachusetts, for the benefit of the Swedish Lutheran Church of that place, and was actually praised for the act, the performance of which in New-England is rather astonishing. In Providence the single concert she gave was attended by an audience representing upward of $4,000. In Hartford, the receipts were $4,500. The *Times* of that city, heralding her advent, says: "As for NILSSON, fame has been blowing the trumpet incessantly since her arrival. We crawl in the dust before her, and adore her, and want to hear her, applaud her, extol her, see her, and go into 'conniption' fits over her, as much as any of our Hartford fellow-mortals. And we shall do it, if it costs 'the cow in the barn.' But then, 'it's only once in a lifetime.' After the concert, the *Post* rhapsodizes: "Miss NILSSON's voice is as near purity as a voice can be. Why is it not perfectly pure as we call perfection? She has great power, fair compass and good flexibility. It seemed to us that her peculiar excellence was in the roundness and purity of her soft notes, prolonged in an unprecedented power of cadence. She came up to her soft passages in full tide of song, paused abruptly, skillfully, and then carried the audience by a continuous polished subdued ebb and flow of gentleness to rest. To compare this effect with things unmusical, she came on like a great railroad train freighted with all life and treasure, and at highest speed, the image of power; instantly, but not harshly, the reversed steam has stayed its rage and rush, and then after a pause, which has not been a shock, but only an arrest, the train with its load of hearts all hushed and waiting, but fearless withal, moves steadily, softly on, across some slender bridge, high above a torrent, but firm on its foundations, the hushed atmosphere charged with romance." Miscellaneous gossip from the newspapers on the same subjects acquaints us with the facts following: Mr. GILMORE, who assisted Mlle. NILSSON with a cornet obligato at Monday's concert, has received from the eminent artist a very beautiful souvenir in the shape of an elegant pair of sleeve-buttons, with Mlle. NILSSON's portrait cut in cameo. Miss NILSSON will sing in Washington on Dec. 6, and in Rochester Dec. 12. Wednesday next she is to appear in Brooklyn, and Friday she will sing here....A Boston paper announces that Signor BRIGNOLI, not content with his success as a tenor, has composed a march. He first proposed to dedicate it to the "Zouaves," but since Sedan and Metz have exterminated them, at this moment he is anxiously watching the movements of the Army of the Loire to see which regiment will distinguish itself the most, and so command the compliment of a dedication. The march is said to be a telling piece, full of strength and vigor. It represents, in musical phrases, the progress of a regiment making a forced march to the succor of a besieged city. Perhaps the events of the present month will decide the publication and dedication of this interesting composition.

Foreign Notes.

AN ACTRESS OF THE PAST.

Mlle. DEJAZET is now acting in London. As the lady was born in the year 1798, it will interest the reader to glance over an account of her present performance. We quote from the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "The play of the night was "Les Prés St. Gervais," in two acts, *mêlée de chant et de danse*, written expressly for Mlle. DEJAZET by M. VICTORINE SARDOU, and produced in Paris some five or six years ago. The play is but a trifle, with an anecdote for its plot, and pretending to no sort of dramatic interest or situation. Still, written with vivacity, furnished with picturesque costumes, and backed by a pretty scene, it effectually serves the purpose for which it was devised. It follows the manner of a long list of plays such as Mlle. DEJAZET has been accustomed to appear in; for instance, "Gentil Bernard," "La Jeunesse de Richelieu," and "Voltaire en Vacances"—which last production Mr. RAIKES, the diarist, tells us he saw and admired at the Palais Royal in 1836—and provides her with a part of the kind she may be said to have created. Certainly no actress has followed her in this range of impersonation with anything like corresponding success. In "Les Prés St. Gervais" she appears as the youthful *Prince de Conti*, attired in a tasteful silken suit of the last century, with white satin waistcoat, bag wig, and buckled shoes. Her acting is as marked as of old by artistic quality; she is as dapper of figure as ever, as nimble of gesture, seems as thoroughly the sympathy and confidence of the audience, delivers the repartees of the dialogue with the same effortless effect that has characterized her performances for many a long year. Time may not have stood still with her withal, yet he has ambled with her in a surprising way. She is still able to weave her thin thread of a voice—never one of much force or compass, or endowed with much musical quality—through the complications of a chansonnette, so as to invest it with all the necessary archness, humor, and sentiment, and to secure for it an enthusiastic encore. She dances with grace and alertness, affects to play the violin, and in a fencing scene with a sergeant of the Regiment de Conti, handles a sword with extraordinary vigor and adroitness. Her port has its old composed ease and courtliness, and she surely wears male costume with an address that few actresses have ever been capable of. All things considered, the performance is of a phenomenal kind. It has its melancholy side, doubtless, for the cruelties of time can never be wholly hidden; but its art is supreme, and the play is worth seeing, and is fairly supported by the other members of the company."

BAD SIGNS FOR THE DRAMA.

The London *Saturday Review* remarks that sensational dramas, burlesques and obscene dances are popular, not because SHAKESPEARE and SHERIDAN are not played, but because SHAKESPEARE and SHERIDAN are unintelligible and slow to the general. "The modern stage has not corrupted morals so much as our morals have corrupted the modern stage. Has it really come to this that the middle class, and, indeed, much of the higher, is incapable among us of more serious and ennobling amusements? Is it that the sense of better aims, purer enjoyments, and intellectual pursuits is dying out among us? There are ominous signs that patriotism is old-fashioned and out of date. A cynical contempt of a noble life, of higher literature, and of enthusiasm in any solid conviction is exhibited in the repose as it is called, and indifference of manners and speech, which belongs to high society. The highest culture among us is represented by a polite and superb contempt for any reality and heartiness; and among the middle classes the excessive devotion to wealth, and all that goes to creating personal wealth, absorbs the whole nature. Under these circumstances popular amusements and popular literature, burlesque, travesty and comic journalism, the English stage and the English novel, are unpleasant phenomena. If the stage and the drama of the day reflect the morals of the day we may almost begin to think that—at least as regards certain classes, the classes who want cheap amusements in great cities—we are on the verge, if not in the act of national decline. The ancient mimes of the dark days of the Triumvirs were almost identical with our farces and burlesques. The loose harlequinade and the looser dances of the Roman stage coincided with the days of the death struggles of the better Roman life. *Absit omen!*"

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The new theatre in Manchester is called the Queen. The premises in Bridge-street, known at one period as the London Hall, and at another as the Royal Amphitheatre, and some weeks ago presenting the appearance of an empty, dilapidated building, have within that period been transformed into an admirable house. The disposal of the space for the audience is as follows: The dress circle will accommodate at least 300 seated, leaving standing room for about 150 more; the pit 1,200, and standing room for about 300; and the gallery—that tier being placed on the level of the usual upper boxes—fully 800. The stage abounds in all the most recent improvements. The proscenium opening, 30 feet by 30 feet, is in the form of a huge picture-frame, with massive gilding, and the height from the stage to the gridiron floor is 50 feet, below, 20 feet. The distance from the footlights to the back wall is 42 feet, and the width of the stage is 75 feet. The new act-drop is painted by Mr. T. GRIEVE, and in the management of the scenes, the whole of the cloths, by the introduction of a principle suggested some time ago by Mr. SALOMONS, can be taken in at one piece, without the objectionable folding.....Herr NORDBLOM is singing very successfully in Manchester.....The series of Italian opera performances at the Covent Garden Opera-house, have been begun with "Il Flauto Magico."....The *Musical Standard* says that arrangements have been entered into between the Executive Committee of the Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences at present building at Kensington, and the Sacred Harmonic Society, for some musical performances on a grand scale in May and June next....In order to pay a fitting tribute to the memory of BEETHOVEN, in this the centennial anniversary of the birth of the composer, the programme of every concert of the Monday Popular series until the end of the present year, will be exclusively devoted to selections from the instrumental and vocal works of that composer....The *Musical World* says that Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA had left London for Moscow, where she is engaged for the Winter season ....Mme. SZAVARDY (late WILHELMINE CLAUSS) is among the artistic refugees from unhappy Paris at this period....Though still in a critical state, anticipations are entertained of the ultimate recovery of Miss HERBERT...."The Vicar of Wakefield" will be produced at the National Standard Theatre, in London, with new scenery by Mr. J. DOUGLASS. Mr. S. EMERY will be the *Vicar*, Mr. MACINTYRE as *Jenkinson*, Miss EMILY PITT as *Olivia*, and Mrs. LEIGH MURRAY as *Mrs. Primrose*....It is said that a feverness in High-street, Islington, London, known as Rose and Crown-court, is to be demolished, to make room for a play-house. Herr FERDINAND LUDWIG has returned to London from Germany....A four-act drama, by Mr. BURNAND, will shortly be produced at the Adelphi, together with a new comic drama, in which Miss FURTADO will reappear....Another attempt will be made in London next year to revive the "Ancient Concerts," which will have Field-Marshal the Duke of CAMBRIDGE as Commander-in-Chief, and Mr. BARNBY as conductor.... LISZT hesitates to take up his abode in Rome. He is attracted by Weimar, where he receives 2,000 thalers as Director-General of the Court Concerts, and will remain in Hungary if the episcopal clergy (who still hesitate) will accord him the title of Director-General of Music of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary, with a stipend of 4,000 florins....Herr J. LAUTERBACH was the last professional solo-violinist who ever played at the Tuileries. He appeared at the Court Concert given there last April, and, after his performance, received, as a mark of the Emperor's satisfaction, a gold snuff-box, and an invitation "to come again next Spring." The artists of the Grand Opera then sang a "Miserere," and thus ended the last concert at the Tuileries.

Are the Teachers of Primary Schools Underpaid?—Their Statement of the Case.

Serious complaints have been made by the assistant teachers in the primary departments of the public schools, that their salaries are entirely inadequate to the onerous duties they perform, and that the interests of their profession, and the position they are expected to occupy in society, demand a more liberal recognition by the Board of Education. They must dress, they say, in a respectable manner, and endeavor to live in a decent boarding-house, and yet that in carrying out these two obligations, which necessity imposes on them, they are driven to their wits' end to pay their expenses. One says she has been a teacher for five years, and that the best portion of her life was devoted to the task of fitting herself for her present position, and yet that notwithstanding all her efforts, she receives but $10 per week, that her health has been greatly impaired by the mental and physical exertion she daily undergoes, and that her hopes for the future are indeed dismal. Another highly-cultivated young lady, who has been several years a teacher, declares that her salary is absolutely inadequate to pay her board expenses, and these not extravagant, and that were it not for the assistance she receives from her friends that she could not possibly support herself in a respectable manner.

Another argues that the children of the primary schools are of that character which severely tries the patience and exhausts the energies of the teacher, a great many of them being entirely ignorant of all knowledge of English, and that, therefore, this consideration should weigh in their favor when compensation is arranged.

One complains that although she has been an industrious teacher for three years, having almost all the time charge of fifty children, her salary is only $8 per week, while another declares that, having fitted herself for the office of teacher, and secured an appointment, she nevertheless feels that the smallness of the salary will compel her to return to an occupation—dressmaking—for which she has no congeniality.

The primary departments occupy an important place in the educational work of this City. Over 1,000 teachers are engaged, and the average attendance of children reaches 50,000. Through a communication forwarded to the Board of Education a short time ago, and printed in the columns of the TIMES, the Principals, Vice-Principals and assistant teachers have laid their complaints before the proper authority, and if they are well-grounded there is no doubt that the necessary reform will be adopted, and that the public money, set apart to the noble object of teaching, will be justly distributed.

An Extraordinary Pedestrian Feat to be Attempted at Boston.

From the Boston Herald, Nov. 18.

M. J. MCETTRICK, the famous pedestrian, who is now in training and making arrangements for a feat in which he will attempt to walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours, is to give an illustration of his wonderful powers of endurance next week at Institute Hall, Boston Highlands. In this feat, which will commence at 2 o'clock P. M. on Thanksgiving Day, he will make an endeavor to walk 104 consecutive hours without sleep, the only stops to be thirty minutes in each twenty-four hours—four times during the journey. Three or four physicians at the South End and Highlands are to be in attendance during the feat, and are to make scientific examinations of the physical condition of the pedestrian before, during and after the feat. It will be the greatest pedestrian feat ever attempted in this part of the country, and if MCETTRICK accomplishes it, of which he has no doubt, he is to receive $1,000.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Tender of the Spanish Crown to Aosta—The Committee on Their Way to Florence—A Big Diamond from South Africa—Gen. Sheridan Going to Constantinople.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—The Committee appointed by the Cortes to proceed to Florence to tender the Spanish Crown to the Duke of AOSTA, has already set out on the journey. The Cortes have adjourned until the return of the Committee.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Mr. WHEELER, the celebrated diamond hunter of the Cape of Good Hope, has arrived in this City. He brings some stone valued at £30,000, and weighing eighty-eight carats.

VIENNA, Nov. 19.—Gen. SHERIDAN, United States Army, has left Pesth for Constantinople.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Quotations of Mining Stock—Billiard Championship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The following are the closing quotations of mining stocks: Alpha, $6; Belcher, $3; Chollar, $78; Crown Point, $3; Gould & Curry, $74; Hale & Norcross, $104; Imperial, $29; Kentuck, $36; Ophir, $4; Overman, $6; Savage, $33; Sierra Nevada, $14; Yellow Jacket, $31....A game of billiards was played last night between JOSEPH W. LITTLE and JOHN F. MCCLEERY, for the championship of the Pacific coast and a silver cue. MCCLEERY was the winner.

THE WEST.

Preparations for the Immigration Convention at Indianapolis—The Women Trying to Secure Gov. Brown, of Missouri—Accident on an Ohio Railroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—The Governors of Kentucky and Dakota, in addition to those already mentioned, have appointed a full delegation to the approaching Immigration Convention. Delegates representing the Boards of Trade of Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Louisville, Nashville, St. Paul, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and other large cities will be present. A number of the leading public men of the country have signified their intention to be here during the deliberations of the Convention, which promises to be marked in its *personnel* as one of great ability, and fully competent to deal with the important questions that will be presented. The Mason House will be the head-quarters of the delegates.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—The female suffragists here have opened their campaign by appointing a committee to wait upon Gov. BROWN to ascertain his views on the subject of extending the ballot to the women, and endeavor to induce him to allude to the question in his inaugural message. The Women's Convention will probably be held at the capital this Winter, with a view of influencing the Legislature in their favor.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—Yesterday afternoon a train on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad struck a wagon at Anderson Ferry, within the city limits. A man named FRITZER and his three children and a male relative, who were in the wagon, were thrown out, and FRITZER and one of the children were so badly injured that their lives are despaired of.

Adverse Report on the Cincinnati Bridge—Progress of the Louisville Canal—Arrest of Counterfeiters.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—The *Times* this evening says the United States Engineers appointed to examine the Newport and Cincinnati bridge have prepared a report on the subject which is adverse to that structure. The committee appointed to visit Louisville Canal with reference to securing its early opening, have returned, although they have not yet submitted their report. It is understood that they returned satisfied that Gen. WEITZEL is doing all he can in prosecuting the work, and that it will be so far advanced as to allow its opening by the 15th December, when boats eighty feet wide will be able to pass, if there is sufficient water.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 19.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon the jury in the Vanderpool case at Kalamazoo were still out. There is little prospect of agreement.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 19.—Two men, one named JOHNSON, from Osgood, Ind., were arrested at the depot this afternoon as they were leaving the city, charged with being counterfeiters. Counterfeit money and two plates were found in their possession.

THE EAST.

The Steamer Chase Towed into Portland Harbor—Particulars of the Accident to the Vessel—Murderers Arraigned at Boston—An Insurance Case in New-Hampshire.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 19.—The steamer *Chase* arrived here at midnight in tow of the steamer *Montreal*, from Rockland. The accident which caused the death of Engineer LARKIN was caused by the dropping out of the side, letting the rod come up against the head of the cylinder causing it to burst. The steam rushed out in terrible force. LARKIN was in his room, and when found was in his berth with the bed-clothes on the floor. The flesh was terribly burned. It seems he had tried to escape, but the steam overpowered him. Second Engineer CLARK was also scalded, but succeeded in getting on deck.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—JOSEPH GALLEO and NELSON P. STANDSTEDT were arraigned in the Supreme Court today, the former was indicted for killing LEWIS GALEDINE, and the latter for killing his wife. Both pleaded not guilty.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 19.—In the action of Rev. GEORGE GREENWOOD to obtain some $10,000 for insurance on a house burned at Plymouth, in which defense contended that the plaintiff burned his own property, the jury failed to agree.

FIRES.

Marble Building, Valued at $80,000, Destroyed in Chicago—Valuable Flour-Mill Burned at Toronto.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 19.—The four-story marble-front building, No. 34 South Water-street, owned by C. H. MCCORMICK, was destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is about $80,000. No insurance. The first floor of the building was occupied by SWAIN, BARNARD & Co., wholesale liquor-dealers, loss $35,000, insured; second floor by S. B. PARKHURST, loss $18,000; insured in city and Eastern companies; third and fourth floors by HUYCK & KNOX, manufacturers of perfumery, loss $20,000; insured for $12,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 19.—BOULTON's flour-mill, on the corner of Esplanade and Bay streets, was burned last night. It was one of the most complete flour-mills in the Dominion. The loss is about $35,000; insurance $11,000, in the Royal and Western.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The Forsyth Scale Works of this city were enjoined today from painting or stamping the name of FORSYTH or FORSYTHS on their scales or other manufactured goods, there being no one by that name belonging to the institution.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—The snow was four inches deep at Altoona this morning. It is snowing in Harrisburg and Philadelphia this forenoon.

UTICA, Nov. 19.—At a meeting of the Common Council last night, the report of a committee in favor of organizing a paid fire department for this city, was passed by a vote of 9 to 4.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—Ex-Attorney B. LYNCH is elected to the Legislature from Iberia Parish.

Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad—A Statement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your journal of this morning occurs the following:

THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD CASE.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Unable to obtain the key to the office of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, to-day, for the purpose of obtaining certain books, to which they were entitled by order of the Court, Messrs. CONVERSE and BARTHOLOMEW, two of the receivers, forced the doors but no books were found.

In reference to this I have received the following:

The report from Boston is incorrect in every particular. We had keys and did not force doors. Will explain by mail.

[Signed.] M. BARTHOLOMEW.

The statement referred to in your telegram of this morning in respect to forcing open the safe of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, is wholly false. (Signed,) J. W. CONVERSE, Receiver B., H. & E.

The statement referred to in your telegram is wholly false. Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, in the presence of Mr. CONVERSE, opened the safe of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company with the keys which the officers of the Company gave him to get some books for use. They found all the books they wanted. They never forced open the safe or had any occasion to.

[Signed.] BROOKS & BALL.

I have given you copies of telegrams from both CONVERSE and BARTHOLOMEW and from their counsel in Boston. Please insert this note and oblige, yours truly,

FREDERICK A. LANE, President.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1870.

COUNTING THE VOTES.

Fourth Day's Operations of the County Canvassers.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday morning to continue the canvassing of the votes of the City and County. Little interest was manifested in the proceedings either by the supervisors themselves or the public, who were represented by smaller numbers than on any of the three previous days. Mr. COMAN presided, and the following gentlemen were present: Messrs. Cuddy, Plunkett, Schlichting, Woltmann, Walsh, Mitchell, Irving and Dimond. Mr. IRVING acted as canvasser for the Eighteenth, Mr. DIMOND for the Twentieth, and Mr. WOLTMANN for the Nineteenth Wards. In the Eighteenth Ward there were 28 blanks in the vote for Governor, 40 for Mayor, and 41 for Controller, besides several scattering and defective votes. In the Twelfth District of this Ward a strange unity was preserved in the returns for Governor, Mayor and Controller, the same number of votes being cast in each case, a somewhat strange circumstance, when the large vote cast (4,811) is considered. In the Nineteenth District there was no return for Controller, which also occurred in the Third, Twelfth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts of the Twentieth Ward, and in the Fifth and Eighth Districts of the Nineteenth Ward.

Besides the irregularities already noticed in the Twentieth Ward, there were a vast number of votes unaccounted for. The blanks in the case of the vote for Governor reached an aggregate of 120; in that for Mayor, 254, and in that for Controller, 215. In the Fifteenth District of this Ward the large vote announced by the clerk for LEDWITH did not seem to be agreeable to the canvassing Supervisors, and no doubt slipped in by mistake. It, was, however, kindly allowed to stand.

The following is the result of yesterday's canvass:

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

	Governor.		Mayor.		Controller.	
Dist.	Woodford.	Hoffman.	Ledwith.	Hall.	Tappan.	Connolly.
1.........	98	258	152	193	130	204
2.........	37	202	140	121	37	140
3.........	18	128	44	99	34	102
4.........	5	154	11	146	138	...
5.........	22	220	81	208	69	209
6.........	13	184	56	158	48	154
7.........	34	257	78	227	38	230
8.........	29	162	88	150	21	202
9.........	33	242	79	195	77	198
10.........	32	214	78	170	75	172
11.........	38	221	77	157	67	183
12.........	74	407	74	407	74	407
13.........	138	207	150	181	140	182
14.........	76	190	92	162	95	152
15.........	88	248	66	204	70	207
16.........	85	296	149	211	74	194
17.........	169	300	255	201	219	203
18.........	210	364	302	258	257	237
19.........	247	251	253	213	...	...
20.........	228	206	224	182	222	195
21.........	261	265	244	250	239	243
22.........	241	155	233	141	242	127
23.........	339	225	296	220	284	215

TWENTIETH WARD.

	Governor.		Mayor.		Controller.	
Dist.	Woodford.	Hoffman.	Ledwith.	Hall.	Tappan.	Connolly.
1.........	67	452	182	335	159	353
2.........	82	458	173	380	130	396
3.........	136	376	183	383	...	...
4.........	64	261	218	127	210	142
5.........	32	284	159	157	106	194
6.........	123	351	237	217	180	249
7.........	97	292	173	195	154	205
8.........	94	313	180	212	145	225
9.........	153	189	185	129	171	141
10.........	177	194	158	168	172	165
11.........	208	315	270	223	213	232
12.........	95	436	154	357	...	...
13.........	231	268	215	220	241	212
14.........	121	205	162	154	165	168
15.........	149	263	209	200	269	213
16.........	82	269	200	161	168	179
17.........	112	168	160	116	141	102
18.........	171	391	262	270	207	302
19.........	182	277	198	152	81	217
20.........	135	313	155	231	...	...
21.........	106	292	213	175	...	...
22.........	42	187	106	125	...	...

The blank and scattering votes of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Districts of this ward, which amounted to 153, were on motion, allowed to the ticket headed A. OAKEY HALL. The canvassing of the Nineteenth Ward was taken up in the afternoon with the following result. There was as usual a large number of votes designated blanks, scattering and defective. In the vote for Controller they amounted to over 150:

NINETEENTH WARD.

	Governor.		Mayor.		Controller.	
Dist.	Woodford.	Hoffman.	Ledwith.	Hall.	Tappan.	Connolly.
1.........	108	205	137	177	120	174
2.........	107	241	121	219	110	229
3.........	55	198	80	163	27	167
4.........	101	167	122	129	121	113
5.........	39	128	63	96	...	...
6.........	74	150	83	140	83	138
7.........	94	260	109	235	99	235
8.........	44	221	121	169	...	...
9.........	76	129	68	112	66	111
10.........	11	73	18	66	7	67
11.........	105	179	164	136	142	147
12.........	129	289	222	182	122	242
13.........	108	383	215	291	186	305
14.........	125	274	190	202	164	212
15.........	93	247	164	178	144	184
16.........	100	182	116	161	107	168
17.........	12	52	19	45	14	49
18.........	163	268	212	200	185	188
19.........	150	383	206	318	175	301
20.........	122	202	180	147	164	141
21.........	84	100	95	79	91	75
22.........	125	139	147	109	149	111
23.........	113	280	210	202	187	204
24.........	95	409	262	231	200	246
25.........	131	89	145	71	145	66
26.........	139	140	170	114	165	108
27.........	68	241	164	172	131	189
28.........	38	164	94	116	85	116
29.........	102	134	124	101	137	88
30.........	99	165	167	129	151	139
31.........	86	272	160	199	127	206

The canvassing of this ward having been completed, the Board adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

Close of the Ladies' Union Aid Society Fair—A Gratifying Result.

After a week of very good success the Ladies' Union Aid Society, last evening, closed their Fair for the benefit of the M. E. Aged Home, which they have held in Apollo Hall. The total receipts are estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. The receipts at the door amounted to $1,415. The comic art gallery realized $215 under the management of Messrs. OLNEY and GLOVER. Although the Fair was liberally patronized, the ladies never had so many articles to carry back to their homes and their churches as from the present Fair. This is accounted for by the fact that a large proportion of the receipts at many of the church tables was obtained by the system of voting costly articles to favorite pastors. For instance, Washington-square M. E. Church and its friends voted a very beautiful arm-chair, the handiwork of Mrs. D. W. DIGGS, to Rev. Dr. FOSTER, a former and beloved pastor of the church, and now President of Drew Theological Seminary. It brought to the treasury $175. The same congregation voted another magnificently upholstered chair to its present pastor, Rev. A. H. WYATT, and a handsome sofa cushion to Mrs. WYATT—both of blue satin and embroidered, valued at $175. St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church gave its pastor, Rev. Dr. RIDGWAY, another elegant arm-chair after it had brought them $117. Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, in Seventeenth-street, voted a very handsome parlor clock to Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, Chaplain to Congress, it having drawn in $97. Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church voted its pastor, Rev. Dr. FOSS, a very fine study coat, slippers, &c. St. Luke's Church had a sewing-machine valued at $95, the gift of the Olympic Sewing-machine Company, and another of WHEELER & WILSON's, valued at $85, one-half donated, both of which were voted on to an amount much larger than their nominal value. The receipts for these articles go to the Old Ladies' Home, while the sewing-machines will be given to the young ladies' branch of the Ladies' Christian Union.

The greatest interest, at the closing last night, was centered around a little table over which Mrs. J. B. CORNELL presided, at which a contest took place for a magnificent gold watch, donoted to St. Luke's Church by Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. From 9½ till 11½ P. M. Mrs. CORNELL was kept busy writing and figuring up the dollars as they flowed in. The friends of Rev. Mr. HARROWER, pastor of St. Luke's, were measuring purses with the friends of Rev. Mr. LONGACRE, of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, and as both churches have some rich men connected with them, it was merely a question of endurance and length of purses. The contest lay mainly between Mr. WELLS for Rev. Mr. LONGACRE and Mr. ANDREWS for Rev. Mr. HARROWER. These gentlemen voted each $200 or $300 for their respective favorites. When the vote closed they stood: Rev. Mr. HARROWER, $390; Rev. Mr. LONGACRE, $389; scattering, $86; Total, $865.

Before midnight everything was cleared out, and the hall was ready to receive its quota of religious worshipers today.

An Old Swindling Dodge.

Joseph Cecis, Geo. Wilson, Rudolph Maas, Chas. M. Gill, Geo. Mitchell, Daniel Florence, Chas. Buck and Frederick Day, the prisoners charged with dealing in counterfeit money, at No. 688 Broadway, and with having fleeced DIAN HALL, a hostler of Rutherford Park, New-Jersey, were all committed by Commissioner DAVENPORT, to Ludlow-street Jail, yesterday, to await an examination, with the exception of DAY, who is a mere boy. The latter was discharged on his own recognizance. HALL, the complainant, sent $50 in good money to the accused for the purpose of receiving counterfeit money, which they secretly advertised to sell. He received in return an empty cigar-box. He claims that his act was prompted by a desire to further the ends of justice. Counsel for the prisoners asserts that their alleged crime is merely a swindling operation, and that the United States has no jurisdiction over it.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The General Council of the Lutheran Church was held last week at Lancaster, Ohio.

Bishop BECKWITH, of Georgia, has removed from Macon to Savannah.

The Reformed (Dutch) Board has a debt of $37,500. It has a membership of 61,144.

The Memphis Conference (colored) of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has over 16,000 members.

Over 200,000 Bibles, Testaments and tracts have been distributed to the German troops and prisoners.

The *Evangelist* says that the Presbyterian churches in this country are burdened with an aggregate debt of $2,000,000.

It has been ascertained there are in the United States 61,000 ministers of all denominations. Averaging the salary, it is about $700.

The Baptists have in California, omitting Mr. SAWTELLE's open-communion church, 46 churches, with a membership of 2,772—a net gain of 126.

The colored Baptists of Kentucky propose to erect a theological school at Frankfort this Winter. They have paid for fifty acres of land for this purpose.

Rev. L. P. W. BALCH, D. D., LL.D., Canon of the Cathedral at Montreal, Canada, has been elected rector of the Church of Ascension, Baltimore, Md.

The Lee-avenue (Brooklyn) Baptist Church, Rev. J. HYATT SMITH's, has, with but four dissenting votes, rescinded its former form of invitation to the Lord's Supper, making it practically open communion.

A good sort of man was recently asked to subscribe for a chandelier for the church. "Now," said he, "what's the use of a chandelier? After you get it, you can't get any one to play on it."

The Southern Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky has absorbed the Associate Reformed Presbytery of that State, a very small body of three ministers and four elders, whose churches are to be allowed to continue the use of Rouse's Version.

The discussions between the two wings of Lutheranism in this country have given rise to the new word *symbolatry*, or the worship of creeds, with which the adherents of the General Synod charge their brethren of the General Council.

An old lady of Connecticut, who lost her purse a short time since at New-Haven, declared, on its being restored to her, that she would not attempt to interfere with the reward which was stored up in heaven for the finder by offering him money.

The *Pacific* says that in California there are 52 Congregational churches, of which 9 have, during the year, been destitute or only occasionally supplied. The membership is 2,342, a gain of 221. They have 50 Sunday-schools and 5,156 members.

The New-York *Observer* says that "Rev. Mr. MAIRS, of Johnstown, N. Y., would sometimes pause in the middle of his sermon, give out a hymn, and while it was sung he would refresh himself by taking a turn out of doors around the church." He must have been quite a rambling preacher.

The *Presbyterian*, of Philadelphia, says that there were 1,100 churches of its denomination last year which failed to raise $500 each for a pastor's salary and incidental church expenses. It also computes that as many more churches did not go above $1,000 for the same objects.

Bishop POTTER has forbidden the celebration of the holy communion as a private mass at St. Sacrament Mission, New-York, when the priest is the only communicant. Father BRADLEY has, therefore, asked for the formation of a band of thirty persons, one of whom shall commune with him each day, as "the Bishop of the diocese had forbidden him to sacrifice to his dear Lord alone."

The Congregationalists of Connecticut are setting a good example in the way of ministerial salaries. The highest paid in Connecticut in 1861 was $2,400. Last year twenty-eight churches paid $2,500; nineteen churches, $3,000; twelve churches, $3,500; five churches, $4,000; one church, $4,500; and three churches, $5,000.

The *Lutheran Church Almanac*, for 1871, by Rev. Mr. BROBST, says: "As far as has been ascertained, we now number 52 organized synods, 2,086 ministers, 3,544 congregations, and 425,500 communicants. This is a gain of 4 synods, 70 ministers and 39,000 communicants during the year. There are now in operation 7 theological seminaries, 16 colleges, and over 30 periodicals in our American Church."

The Congregational statistics for New-Hampshire, just published, show eight conferences and 191 churches, of which forty-three are vacant, having 19,449 members, besides 3,545 absentees. During the year 808 were received on profession. There are 190 ministers; of whom seventy-five are pastors, seventy-one acting pastors, and forty-four without charge. The Sabbath-schools contain 23,742 members.

The *Presbyterian* of Philadelphia agrees with the *Baltimore Christian Advocate* that there is "more real congeniality" on the part of the Presbyterians and Methodists with each other than in any other denomination. The reason given is that their differences are philosophical rather than practical, and that they are no "irritated to squabbling by the inevitable red flag of sectarianism, as when brought in contact with the Episcopalians and the Baptists."

A Protracted Admiralty Case.

The arguments on appeal in the Admiralty case of Commodore VANDERBILT against REYNOLDS and others, owners of the steamer *Ella Warley*, were concluded before Judge WOODRUFF, at the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, after lasting four days. It appears that a collision occurred in 1863 off Long Branch, between the steamer *North Star*, belonging to VANDERBILT, and the *Ella Warley*, of which Senator SPRAGUE of Rhode Island, is said to be a part owner. The latter was sunk, causing a loss of about $150,000. The owners of the *Ella Warley* sought to recover this amount, but the owner of the *North Star* brought another suit for $35,000 damages, claiming that the collision happened in consequence of the incompetence and drunkenness of the crew of the *Ella Warley*. The District Court gave judgment against the latter vessel for $35,000 and dismissed the libel. An appeal was subsequently made from this decision to the Circuit Court. Judge WOODRUFF will render his decision in a few days.

A Singular Election Wager.

Previous to the recent election, JOHN C. PAULDING and D. M. CONKLING, of Peekskill, made a bet in regard to Gen. WOODFORD's chances of being elected Governor, in which they agreed that the loser should wheel a barrel of flour from the Custom-house, in this City, to Peekskill, or else pay $500 as a forfeit. PAULDING lost, and will undertake to fulfill the singular agreement to-morrow, starting from the Custom-house at 7 A. M. He will pass through Broadway to Seventh-avenue, and will proceed to Peekskill by the old State road. He is allowed four days in which to complete the journey.

Arrest for Embezzlement—Capture of a Fugitive in Savannah.

Detective REILLY and Policeman GOMM, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrived in this City, last evening, on the steamer *Virgo*, from Savannah, Ga., having in custody one FREDERICK C. LEWIS, whom they had arrested at that place on a requisition from Gov. HOFFMAN on Gov. BULLOCK. The prisoner was in the employ of the Knickerbocker Ice Company for several years as a collector, and enjoyed the entire confidence of the officers. Some months ago, however, his returns began to show less successful collections, as many customers were alleged to have failed to pay. On subsequent months these parties would appear to have paid, but others would be returned as delinquent, and his accounts were thus always kept open. About the 1st of October he suddenly disappeared, and an examination of his accounts showed that he was a defaulter to the amount of $3,000, which he had obtained by appropriating money collected on ice bills to his own use. Detective REILLY was then called upon, and, after much hard work, obtained full proofs of the crime and knowledge of the whereabouts of the fugitive. An indictment was then procured, and, armed with the requisition, the officers went to Savannah and captured LEWIS just as he was about leaving for New-Orleans. The prisoner was locked up at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, and will be delivered to the District-Attorney to-morrow morning.

As ladies are now busy preparing their Winter clothing, we would remind them that if they desire to make any addition to their wardrobes at prices more than usually low, they must avail themselves at once of the inducements now offered by Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR, as these gentlemen close their store on Wednesday evening next.—*Mail*.

HAZARD & CASWELL's cod liver oil is the best. —*Advertisement.*

The Hair, Scalp and Face.—Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well-known Dermatologist, having closed his Boston office, can now be consulted at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond-st., where he treats, with special prescriptions, Falling, Loss and Prematurely Gray Hair, Dandruff, Itching, Eczema, Ringworm, Scald Heads, and all diseases of the scalp which destroy the hair. Also, Comedones, (black worms or grubs,) Moth Patches, Freckles, Unnatural Red Noses, Pimply Faces, and all cutaneous eruptions and scaly disquamations upon the face.

NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.

SEND FOR INTERROGATORY CIRCULAR.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

DIED.

ELSWORTH.—At Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 18, WILLIAM ELSWORTH, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the 8 A. M. train from New-York.

FEARING.—On Thursday, the 17th November, DANIEL B. FEARING, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 73 5th-av.

FAUCON.—On Thursday, Nov. 17, MARIE VIRGINIA, youngest daughter of Maurice and Mary E. Faucon, aged 7 years, 2 months and 2 days.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., this day at 12½ o'clock. Steam cars leave East New-York at 11 o'clock, and street cars every twenty minutes. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

GATES.—On Saturday, Nov. 19, MARION L. GATES, daughter of Henry B. and Lizzie Gates, aged 5 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 221 West 46th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MAHAN.—JAMES W. MAHAN, only son of Mrs. Jane Mahan, died Friday evening, Nov. 18, in the 39th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 312 East 52d-st., on Monday, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock. Remains interred at Woodlawn.

RICHARDSON.—On Friday morning, 18th inst., at Morristown, Mrs. HARRIET RICHARDSON, widow of the late William Richardson, of Richmond, Va.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the South-street Presbyterian Church, Morristown, on Monday, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,

No. 686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST., having engaged their French Goods before the war interfered with the manufacturers, are offering

AT VERY LOW PRICES

500 PACKAGES OF WHITE CHINA, DECORATED CHINA, GLASSWARE, REAL BRONZES, COMPOSITION BRONZES, CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, JARDINERES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BISQUE FIGURES, &c.

Also of our own manufacture,

CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND GAS-FIXTURES.

ILLUMINATED CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES,

(a specialty by our own artist,)

in all colors to match furniture and room decorations.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—WHITE French china dinner sets, 175 pieces, best quality, $39 50; white French china dinner sets, $151 pieces, second quality, $30; white French china tea sets, 44 pieces, $6 69; white French china soup tureens, large size, $2 25; smaller size, $1 90; white French china covered dishes, large size, $1 20; ditto, smaller size, 90 cents.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—Decorated French china dinner sets, $70 and upward; decorated tea sets, gilt band tea sets, chamber sets, cologne bottles, card receivers, jardineres, punch bowls, mantel vases, at half price.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—Silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces, best plate, handsomely engraved, $39; silver-plated casters, 6 cut bottles, $5 50; silver-plated table spoons, $6 the dozen; ivory-handled dinner knives, Sheffield make, $7 50 the dozen; a few gas chandeliers left, will be sold at a great bargain.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

$32 CURRENCY—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, of Cuba, will be drawn Dec. 2; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 4,264.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, having been installed Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning discourse—*The Design of Preaching*. All are invited.

AN EVENING WITH THE BIBLE.—New-York Association of Sunday-school Teachers.—Monthly meeting, Nov. 21, 7½ P. M., at Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st.—The exercises of this meeting will be of unusual interest. Hon. ISRAEL S. DIEHL, the great Eastern traveler, will give a graphic account of his investigations while visiting "the historic ruins in the East," dwelling particularly upon their character as "confirming the Scripture." Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., the veteran Sunday-school thinker and director, will speak on *The Sunday-school Teacher and His Bible as Companion, Weapon and Friend.*

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery, Rev. WM. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. Sunday-school from 2 to 3 o'clock, followed by addresses and singing. Prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, preceded for thirty minutes by a lesson in singing. On THANKSGIVING DAY the doors will be opened at 12 o'clock and closed at 4. Children will eat from 1 to 3 o'clock. Exercises in the Chapel, consisting of anthems, songs, glees, recitations and addresses, from 12½ to 4 o'clock.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER (Pastor) will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

REOPENING OF CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, corner of 4th-av. and East 20th-st.—The repairs being completed this Church will be reopened for public worship on SUNDAY, Nov. 20. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will occupy the pulpit. Service, MORNING, at 10½; EVENING, 7½. At EVENING service seats free.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF NINE Scriptural queries to be announced on successive SABBATH EVENINGS will be delivered at Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING NEXT, by Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER. MORNING services at 10½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE old brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

REV. J. W. BARNHART, OF BROOKLYN, will preach in the East Baptist Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., New-York, at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, JOHN Q. ADAMS, at 7½ P. M. All are welcome.

MR. THOMAS GALES FORSTER, A distinguished advocate of the Spiritual philosophy, will speak in Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock; no reserved seats; go early.

REV. DR. H. M. MACGILL, OF EDINBURGH, Foreign Mission Secretary of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, will preach in Jane-street United Presbyterian Church, between 8th-av. and Hudson-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½.

REV. WM. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH in the Beekman Hill M. E. Chapel, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject in the morning—*The Straight Gate.*

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th-st., west of 6th-av. and Broadway, Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMSON, Pastor.—Divine service during the Winter months will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. MCILROY WILEY will preach in this Church, 22d-st., near 9th-av., on SABBATH, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVENING sermons on *The Apostolic Age*. Rev. J. T. LUNDY, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. F. LEWIS, assistant.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near Broadway—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. WILSON, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school will meet at 2½ P. M.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST Church, Plimpton's Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av., SUNDAY, Nov. 13, A. M. Subject—*Thanksgiving*. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 8th-av.—Rev. Mr. FRENCH, of Morristown, N. J., will preach MORNING and EVENING on SUNDAY.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS, EAST 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, clergyman in charge.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the evening, one in the course on *Faith and Works*. Subject—*The Demands of Jesus Christ*. Strangers cordially invited.

STEINWAY HALL, 14TH-ST.

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES
AND LECTURES ON THE
DOCTRINES OF EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.
On SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, lecture by
REV. CHAUNCEY GILES.
Subject—*The Death of the Body an Orderly Step in Man's Life.*
The public invited. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO will preach SUNDAY EVENING, in Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av., near 10th-st., Rev. Dr. KENDRICK, Pastor; and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in First Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, Pastor. In the MORNING, Mr. HUGO will preach in South Third-street Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg, Rev. J. D. WELLS, D. D., Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights in Roman Catholic Countries.*

PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.—Anniversary celebration, SUNDAY, Nov. 20, MORNING at 10½ o'clock; sermon by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP. AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, social meeting; opening addresses by Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR and Rev. J. F. ELDER, to be followed by brief speeches from several prominent laymen. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, sermon by Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING. Lane's Scripture paintings of the Messiah will be given in this Church WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, 3 and 8 o'clock; Sabbath-school children free AFTERNOONS.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held EVERY SABBATH at 3 P. M. in the chapel of the Institution; singing by the children. The public are invited to attend. On Thanksgiving there will be services, commencing at 12 o'clock. Dinner at 1. Services from 2 to 4 P. M.

W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Minister. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to any who may not be settled in any other church home, to unite with us in these services.

TRINITY CHAPEL, 128TH-ST., WEST OF 4th-av., Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. THIS (Sunday) EVENING there will be a lecture by the Pastor on *The Good of Secret Societies in General, and of Masonry in Particular*. The public are cordially invited.

THE INMATES OF THE MIDNIGHT MISSION are expecting a good Thanksgiving dinner; the managers wish to give them one. Family supplies of all kinds will be thankfully received at the Home, No. 55 Amity-st. Cash contributions should be sent to the Treasurer, PLINY F. SMITH, No. 26 Nassau-st.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d st.—The Pastor, R. M. STRATTON, will preach at 10½ A. M., subject—*The Regions Beyond*; and in the EVENING at 7½, subject—*The Intermediate Life*. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.; general prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free; strangers made welcome.

SPIRITUALISM.—SUNDAY, AT 3 P. M., in the hall south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st. Startling communications are received here every Sunday from the unseen world, proving conclusively that spirits do hold converse with mortals, encouraging and wooing them onward toward their heavenly home. Seats free.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, near 5th-av., will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Teachings of Autumn.* EVENING, 7½ o'clock, theme—*Will the Marriage Institution Exist in Another World?* Seats free. Union prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bleecker and Morton sts.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., will preach SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING. Subject for morning discourse—*The Trinity*. For the evening—*Amusements*. Seats free. All are invited.

"THE YOUNG MAN FOR THE TIMES."—Six Sabbath evening lectures are to be delivered in the Presbyterian Church, Allen, near Grand-st., by the Pastor, Rev. W. W. NEWELL, D. D. First lecture to-morrow evening. Subject—*The Young Man for the Times.*

HOW TO WAR AND HOW TO WIN.—The third lecture in this course of lectures to young people will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Missionary meeting at 2 P. M. Address by B. D. L. SOUTHERLAND. Singing by Middleton's quartette.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES. Preaching at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., and No. 275 West-st., at 3½ P. M.

WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST, WHOSE SON IS HE?—An appeal to the supernatural evidence. Two sermons on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 20 and 27, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., by Rev. U. T. TRACY. Service at 3½ o'clock.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY Association Sabbath-school No. 91, Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. Dr. BURCHARD's, THIS (Sabbath) EVENING, Nov. 20. Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS and others are expected to address the meeting.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, D. D. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. DR. S. D. DENISON WILL preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Seats free. The Rector, Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, will preach in the MORNING. Strangers are cordially invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Subject in the EVENING, on *Babel*. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. A. B. CARTER, D. D., WILL preach in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, south-west corner of 8th-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, Divine service and sermon at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH.—FIFTH ANNIVERSARY Sunday.—Preacher, both MORNING and EVENING, Rev. Father O'NEILL, S. J. E. Hours of service: 8, 9½, 10½, 11 A. M.; 4, 7½ P. M. On THANKSGIVING DAY, 8, 10, 10½ A. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. S. D. BROWN; EVENING, by Rev. T. H. BURCH. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, D. D., Pastor.—Divine services SABBATH MORNING, 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school, 2½ P. M.

THE DOOM OF ANTICHRIST.—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The End of the Popedom, and What Follows.*

UNIVERSALISM.—REV. E. C. SWEETSER will preach, THIS (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., one of a series of expository sermons upon "The Universalist Belief." Subject—*The Universalist Idea of Sin.*

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. S. E. HOLMES will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. Mr. COFFIN at 7½ P. M. Catechetical instruction by Rev. Mr. QUENNELL, at 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., near 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. WYATT, late of California, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR in the AFTERNOON.

REV. WM. I. BUDDINGTON, D. D., will deliver an address in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Bible class in the AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock.

REV. D. C. NIVEN WILL PREACH IN the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., Nov. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., west of 6th-av.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON.

REV. DR. ROBINSON, OF PARIS, will preach in the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, 55th-st., near Lexington-av., next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH will preach MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½. Subject, evening—*Moral Courage.*

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching EVERY SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. SACRAMENT MISSION, NO. 1,285 Broadway, near 34th-st.—Services at 7 and 11 A. M. At 8 P. M. Rev. J. D. BRADLEY will preach on Ritualism.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

OSBORN'S CARTOONS OF THE Holy Bible will be exhibited at the Central Sunday-school, in 56th-st., near Broadway, on THANKSGIVING EVENING, Nov. 24, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Restlessness and Rest.*

TO RENT—A PEW IN CALVARY CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., No. 87, middle aisle. Address Post-office Box No. 3,373.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—E. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker. No. [illegible]

OUR SPARROWS.

What They Were Engaged To Do and How They Have Performed Their Work.

How They Increase and Multiply—Do They Starve Our Natiove Song-Birds, and Must We Convert Them Into Pot-Pies?

Those far-seeing experts in ornithology who prophesied that the English sparrows which we imported some years since, and which were received with so much "joy and gladness," would soon become in numbers so many as to be, if not a nuisance, at least in no sense a new sensation, have seen their vaticinations fulfilled to the letter. The little chaps were introduced to an American atmosphere by persons who, knowing their habits at home, proclaimed that they would speedily make an end of our Summer vermicular pest, the "inch-worm," or "measuring-worm;" and that they, in a short time, would exterminate those squirming, spinning, disgusting miniature reptiles from this glorious land of liberty. The little feathered fellows at once entered on their mission with most praiseworthy alacrity, and their exertions, aided by those of their descendants, have indeed "gobbled up" the said worms so completely and thoroughly that there are scarcely enough left for seed. Our dainty City belles, who formerly in June and the first half of July were invested in their homes, and as completely kept within doors by fear of these crawling horrors as are the inhabitants of unfortunate Paris kept within their city by the grim cannon of the ruthless Prussians, may now walk abroad in the lovely Spring days without the undesired adornment of their bonnets and head-dresses by strings of worms, and their webs fantastically arranged in festoons and streamers. This destruction of the worms has been done thoroughly, and if every other department of street scavengering were attended to one-half as faithfully, the tax-payers of New-York would have no occasion to growl at their public servants.

THE SPARROW'S FOOD.

It is reckoned that an industrious pair of sparrows, with a hearty young family of four or five youngsters with good appetites, will require in a day not less than fifty to seventy worms for each and every one of their brood, besides their own individual regular meals, and consequently they will, in the ten to sixteen hours during which they are a-wing, consume from 350 to 500 full-grown fat and juicy members of the insect settlement. Indeed some naturalists put the estimate a great deal higher than this, and state that every sparrow of half-fledged size will devour daily not less than 200 or more worms "to his own cheek." When it is considered that these half-fledged birds have full-grown appetites, this assertion is not unbelievable. Certain it is that this sort of food is of exceedingly speedy digestion, and that during the season of worms the young sparrows are fed on little else; in a very few days they grow so large and strong on the wing as to be able to turn out and forage for themselves, and even shortly to occupy themselves, though in the very Summer of their birth, with thoughts of love and marriage; these aspirations, however, seldom amount to anything until the second Summer after fledging.

RAPID INCREASE OF THE BIRDS.

Not so, however, with the old birds. No sooner have they successfully brought up one young family and turned them out to shift for themselves, than they make immediate preparations for repeating that excellent work. If a pair of old sparrows come together in the earliest Spring days, and if they have been well cared for and bountifully fed during the Winter, so that they are not obliged to devote the first week or two of bright warm weather to recuperating their own strength, but can proceed at once to the important business of house-keeping, they will, if the season be favorable, and not too wet and windy, produce three, and not unfrequently four, and even five broods in the season, each little family consisting of four or five members. It will be seen, therefore, that a pair of old folks who do their duty to the census of sparrow-land may find themselves, in October, the happy parents of a thriving family of twenty, or even more, sturdy children, all born since April preceding. As these young people mate and hatch the succeeding year, the original pair of birds will then be, at the end of the second hatching season, the grandparents of, say, a couple of hundred saucy young birds. Making every fair allowance for weak broods, for accidental deaths, and all sorts of catastrophes that may diminish the count, an easy arithmetical calculation will show that a patriarchal old sparrow, of three or four years old, with his venerable mate of the same age, may find themselves with some 20,000 or 30,000 (up to ten times that number) of lineal descendants, while their blood relations on their brothers' and sisters' sides would amount to huge armies.

DURATION OF A SPARROW'S LIFE.

And four years is about the average duration of a sparrow's life. They do not live to grow decrepit and unfit to take care of themselves—old age comes on them suddenly, and they succumb at once. It is wisely ordered that it should be so, for birds establish no "hospitals for the aged and indigent," and no matter how industrious soever a bird may be, he can lay up no provision for a quiet old age; they know no bloated aristocrats with heaped-up treasures of grain, or quantities of pickled worms, or dried and smoked bugs laid by for consumption when old and lazy; no, a bird must work till he dies, for of all their multitudes of blood relations not a single benevolent beak would be opened to bestow even a solitary quarter of beetle, or a grasshopper steak, or a loin of fresh-killed worm, to keep the oldest and most helpless of all "old birds" alive for even another hour.

NO LOVE AMONG THEM.

There can be, of course, no such thing as natural affections between beasts and birds. The instinct of pairing, which brings the male and female together, lasts, in most cases, but a single season; the parental instinct which leads them to fight for their nests and protect their young, fades entirely away the moment the young birds leave the nest, and it is exceedingly doubtful if it be possible for a bird or beast to even recognize its own offspring, after the parental duties of supplying nourishment for them have ceased. There can be no question that this is best, for else what interminable entanglements of relationship would there not be, and how could family quarrels ever be settled?

BIRD SETTLEMENTS IN THE SUBURBS.

When the sparrows were first introduced to New-York there were but few pairs, and they were for the most part put into Union Park. From there they speedily emigrated, or rather the rapidly succeeding broods did, until now not only are Union, Central, Stuyvesant, and all the other City squares and parks full of them, but their earnest chattering awakens the dwellers on every street in town where there are shade trees, or where ivy-grown or Wistaria-covered fronts invite their coming. Even bare cornices and railings, and eaves and all nooks and niches behind the water-pipes, are taken possession of; admirers have put up thousands of bird-houses and elevated boxes for their accommodation; scores have emigrated to adjoining cities, so that now not only Brooklyn but every village in all Long Island has its share. The great cemeteries are also full of the saucy little fellows. Our neighbors in Jersey have imported them, and they have there increased until Jersey City, Hoboken, Weehawken, and all the charming villages along the Palisades, know them well.

THEIR FONDNESS OF MANKIND.

They are quite fond of the society of man, and will quickly establish most intimate relations with him, as all our children well know. Like our own robin, however, they will, if they must, live in the wild woods. In many of the public grounds the birds will come at the call or whistle of the children, and certain individuals of them will even perch on the shoulders or caps of the little ones who have taken pains to feed them much and frighten them little. In Stuyvesant-square, a certain little girl has tamed certain ones who will come at her call, and to whom she has given names which they know apparently quite as well as does she. "Bobby," "Billy," "Spot," "Star Breast" and "Hop-o'-My-Thumb," know well the quiet child; her visits are paid at an hour when there are fewest other persons in the park; her winged pets find a profit, as she does a pleasure, in keeping up their companionship. In the first days of their American citizenship sparrows were eagerly sought by denizens of other cities, and the bird fanciers found ready sale for them at $5 to $10 per pair; indeed, it is said that a certain enthusiastic citizen of a Southern town paid $100 for five pairs, from which to raise a feathered army to destroy the insects on his dearly beloved shade trees. Let us hope his end and aim was accomplished. Now, however, he who would establish a market for them at as many cents a pair as formerly they commanded dollars, would speedily be overwhelmed with the huge supply his liberal offer would bring down upon him. Now that they have destroyed the "inch-worms," and driven them from the face of the land, they might still find a small job in the same line by attacking the rose bugs. Green-Wood Cemetery alone would give employment to a small army for the whole month of June; but, alas! their dainty stomachs as yet decline to accept the unsavory bug, fed though he be on roses; perhaps hunger will bring them to it—who can tell?

THEIR ENEMIES.

The great enemies of the sparrows are cats. Of late, however, certain gray owls, attracted by the superior plumptitude of our city-fed favorites, have followed them even within our chartered limits, and one of these marauding gentry was recently slain in City Hall-square, after much futile popping of regulation revolvers by unskilled policemen, and another was brought down from a tree within the sacred inclosure of Trinity Church-yard, where, ghoul-like, he had prowled for many days, living on the fattest and tenderest young sparrows he could find about him. In years agone, Philadelphians used to proudly point to the tame squirrels in their public parks and say that such a thing could not be in New-York, as our boys would quickly kill them all off, and a City-of-Brotherly-Love-r would deduce therefrom an argument in favor of the superior humanity of the Philadelphia street-boy. The advent and increase of our sparrows, is, however, a triumphant answer to these aspersions on our goodly City youth. We verily believe that the New-York boy who might be seen stoning the sparrow would be at once taken in hand by his fellows, and that, in their own elegant language, they would "put a head on him" in double-quick time, even if no avenging policeman found him out.

WHAT MUST BE DONE FOR THEM.

They are abundantly fed in Summer, for even after the short season of "inch-worms" is over there are plenty of other insects. In Winter they are fed by private bounty, both in the public grounds and in hundreds of other places; their great danger in Winter is of suffering from lack of water. When snow covers the ground, and the waters in the parks and at the fountains is frozen or cut off, it is very hard for the little fellows to find wherewithal to quench their tiny thirst. Hundreds of them have died from this cause, and if thoughtful persons will set out water for them in shallow pans, they may save, this coming Winter, many of those little lives, which, though comparatively insignificant, are not so humble but that no single one of them can even fall to the ground without the knowledge and notice of Him who created them as well as us. Water should be placed in milk-pans or other shallow broad-bottomed vessels, wherein it should be poured three or four inches deep, with little bits of blocks or boards floating on the surface, on which the birds will light and easily satisfy their wants.

DESTRUCTION OF OUR NATIVE BIRDS.

Alas! cheerful as are our naturalized little friends, and pleasant as it is to observe their saucy gambols, and to listen to their lively conversations, a grave charge is brought against them. Some of our American naturalists say that in the regions where the sparrows have now been for several years, they have multiplied so enormously as to almost entirely drive out our native song and other small birds. They do this by devouring the food on which our song-birds subsist, and which few of the smaller ones can successfully protect against the sparrows, so pugnacious are the latter. A full-sized sparrow is so full of fight that he will whip almost any other bird of his size, save one or two of the hawk species, and will not hesitate to attack birds of five times his bigness, and will generally drive them from his desired territory, which he is fast doing with a vengeance. This is no foolish statement. Ornithologists of sagacity and experience state it as a real and growing evil, and say that from certain districts the American goldfinch, (common yellow bird,) the bobolink, (swamp blackbird, or skunk blackbird,) the American song-sparrow, the phœbe-bird, the chipping-bird, and others of the small-sized varieties, have entirely disappeared or are fast going. They say that if we would preserve our own favorites, we must begin the work of extermination on the strangers. It would, however, seem cruel to invite these little chaps over to our boasted land of liberty only in due time to transmute them into the tender broil or the savory pot-pie, and let us hope that that day of dire necessity may be long averted, the ornithologists to the contrary notwithstanding.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The following gentlemen have been commissioned in the First Division by the Governor, in the month of October: Division Staff—Col. J. Henry Liebenau, Inspector, vice Lawrence, failed to qualify; Col. Henry S. Kearney, Engineer, vice Allen, removed; Capt. Thomas Fairgrieve, Aid-de-Camp, vice Fairgrieve, resigned; Major John Mehan, Aid-de-Camp, vice Wagstaff, Jr., resigned. Third Brigade—John Howard Gray, Quarter master, vice Carrington, resigned. First Cavalry—Peter Biegel, Captain, vice Landwehr, resigned; Thos. Daw, Captain, vice Fitzsimmons, resigned; Henry Reimer, Second Lieutenant, vice Meyer, resigned; Henry Brockhausen, Second Lieutenant, vice Abel, resigned; John Henry Prehn, Second Lieutenant, vice Esselgroth, resigned; John Deering, Second Lieutenant, vice McGee, resigned; John A. Prigge, First Lieutenant, vice Kneble, resigned. Third Cavalry—Philip Meid, First Lieutenant, vice Fisher, resigned; John H. Honeck, Second Lieutenant, vice Berge, deceased; John F. N. Koster, Captain, vice Runne, resigned. First Infantry—Melville B. Clark, Quartermaster, vice Gray, promoted. Third Infantry—Edward Patterson, Captain, original; Thomas Birdsall, First Lieutenant, original; Caleb W. Storm, Second Lieutenant, original. Sixth Infantry—Anton Schneider, First Lieutenant, vice Schutz, resigned; George S. Miller, Quartermaster, vice Geis, resigned; Abraham Schenfield, Adjutant, vice Schenfield, resigned. Seventh Infantry—Thomas Barrington, Second Lieutenant, vice Tibbals, resigned. Eleventh Infantry—Augustus Funk, Colonel, vice Lux, resigned. Seventy-first Infantry—Charles N. Swift, Captain, vice Simmons, resigned; Charles F. De Borst, First Lieutenant, vice Smith, resigned. Ninety-sixth Infantry—Leon C. Dessar, First Lieutenant, vice Snyder, resigned.

The funeral of Capt. Edmund S. Henry, formerly of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, took place yesterday, at Trinity M. E. Church, in Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and was attended by a large delegation of his old comrades, including Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Lieut.-Col. E. H. Little. The Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment, and the seventh company were also represented by a majority of the members. Capt. Henry was in his fortieth year at the time of his death, which was caused by consumption contracted by exposure during the war. When the Seventh Regiment marched for Washington, in April, 1861, Capt. Henry was an active member, and accompanied the command to the national capital. While in service there he received a commission as Lieutenant in Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves, and continued in that organization until May, 1862, when it was disbanded and sent home. During that Summer Capt. Henry raised a company for the "Monitor" regiment, (One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York,) which proceeded to the seat of war under the command of Col. Stewart L. Woodford, who was subsequently promoted to the position of Major-General. The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment was attached to Abercrombie's Brigade, and served under Gen. Peck in the Suffolk campaign. Capt. Henry followed his command to the defenses of Washington, from which it was afterward removed and hurried forward to join the Army of the Potomac in the Gettysburg campaign, though it did not participate in that engagement. The Monitors were subsequently sent to Hilton Head, and served under Gilmore at the siege of Charleston, S. C., where Capt. Henry was severely wounded in the leg at the battle of Honey Hill, which disabled him for some months, and weakened his constitution. As an officer and soldier Capt. Henry was beloved by all who met him in the barracks or the field, and he was both brave and studious in the discharge of duty.

The resignations of the following First Division officers were accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the month of October:

Sixth Regiment—Nelson G. Peterson, Second Lieutenant. Third Cavalry—John J. Schacht, Captain. Sixty-ninth Regiment—P. A. Harques, Lieutenant-Colonel. Sixty-ninth Regiment—John Stacom, Captain. Sixty-ninth Regiment—Thos. G. Flannery, First Lieutenant. Ninety-sixth Regiment—John Meyer, First Lieutenant. Ninety-sixth Regiment—Nicholas Muller, Quartermaster. First Cavalry—Herman H. Wulbers, Second Lieutenant. First Cavalry—Jacob Lang, Second Lieutenant. Eleventh Regiment—Geo. Nebrbas, Captain. Eleventh Regiment—H. G. Schamback, Adjutant.

A General Court-martial will convene at the Armory of the Sixth Regiment Infantry on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 4 o'clock, for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies of officers of the Second Brigade. Detail for the Court: Col. Frank W. Sterry, Sixth Regiment, President; Capt. William Krumwiede, Fifth Infantry; Capt. George Strippel, Eleventh Infantry; Major Philip F. Smith, Judge Advocate. Commandants of regiments are directed to forward a list of delinquents to the Judge Advocate, at No. 150 Canal-street.

The Seventh Regiment have received 200 breech-loaders, though the pattern is not liked. Considerable dispute has arisen relative to the character of the weapons, some of the members believing that they are altered Springfield muskets, which is not correct, as the army piece is not yet ready. The muskets now in armory are found to be unequally balanced, rendering the execution of the manual a difficult proceeding. It is understood that the officers have ordered the Remington rifles, though it is not known who is to pay for them. It is time the State armed the First and Second Divisions with the breech-loading weapon, in order that the tactics may be fully carried out. The muzzle-loading rifle is now out of date.

A court-martial for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies in the Sixth Regiment, with Lieut.-Col. Chas. M. Schieffelin as President, is ordered to convene at the armory on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 4 o'clock.

A regimental court-martial to consist of Lieut.-Col. John Madden, will convene at the First Cavalry Armory on the 28th inst. at 8 o'clock P. M. This court will try all delinquent non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates in the First Cavalry, in the troop of Washington Greys, and the separate troop of Cavalry.

The Fifth Regiment has decided to adopt the full uniform of the Prussian infantry, and the necessary arrangements are being rapidly carried out. The uniform will consist of a felt and leather helmet, trimmed with brass, and ornamented with sharp spike on top, and the monogram of Jefferson in front, with a silver "5" overlaid. The tunic will be short, full skirted, and dark blue in color; pants gray with broad black stripes. The band and drum corps' helmets will be ornamented with a plume. The drum-major is to have a gorgeous uniform, and his helmet is expected to be an extraordinary affair. The officers' uniforms will be trimmed with gold lace, and their helmets with silver mountings instead of brass. The first appearance of the regiment in its new dress will take place at an early date.

The Sixth and Seventy-first Regiments will parade on Evacuation Day, the 25th inst. No other command has yet announced such an intention.

The following changes have occurred in the Sixty-ninth Regiment: Sergt. John J. Moran, to be First Lieutenant, and Sergt. Dennis McCarthy, Second Lieutenant, both of Company C.; Sergt. John Farrington, Company E., and Quartermaster-Sergt. Thos. O'Brien, Company E., have been reduced to the ranks for disobedience and bad conduct. Resignations—Lieut.-Col. P. A. Harques and Capt. John Stacom, Company B.; First Lieut. Thomas S. Flannery, Company E. Capt. Stacom is Warden of the City Prison.

The several companies of the Sixth Regiment are directed to assemble at the regimental armory in full uniform, for battalion drill, as follows: Campanies I, D, B, F and K, on tomorrow evening. Companies C, H, A, and E, on Tuesday evening, the 22d inst. Roll call each evening at 8 o'clock.

To oblige an inquiring correspondent, we append the distinctive names of the different Regiments in the First Division: Fifth, Jefferson Guard; Sixth, Governor's Guard; Seventh, National Guard; Eighth, Washington Greys; Ninth, City Guard; Eleventh, Washington Rifles; Twelfth, Independence Guard; Twenty-second, Union Greys; Fifty-fifth, Guard Lafayette; Seventy-first, American Guard; Sixty-ninth, Montgomery Guard; Seventy-ninth, Highland Guard; Ninty-sixth, Steuben Rifles. The Eighty-fourth has no designating title. The Ninth Regiment is composed of several extinct organizations with old-fashioned names.

Col. Cavanagh, of the Sixty-ninth, is anxious on the recruiting question, and announces that "the efforts being made to fill the ranks must not slacken. Every member must remember that the renown and glory gained by this regiment during its glorious career in the service of our country is at stake, and must be preserved."

The Ninth Regiment having tasted the pleasure of opera bouffe at their commandant's expense, are now going into the theatrical business, having decided to erect a theatre in their new armory. We wonder what the "Erie Guard" will do next.

Company A, Fifth Regiment, gave a ball, on Thursday evening, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, when the members made their appearance in the new Prussian uniform, already alluded to. Gen. Bendix was present, with his wife, and opened the ball. Capt. H. N. Burmeister and his committee achieved a grand success.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Attempt to Commit Suicide in a Police Cell—Maimed by a Carriage—Held for Alleged Arson—Prisoners Before the Police Courts.

Early yesterday morning JOSEPH ROBINSON, forty-eight years of age, residing at No. 236 West Twentieth-street was locked up at the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house on a charge of intoxication, made by his wife. Soon afterward he was found by the doorman suspended by a cord, he had made of his drawers, to the ventilator of the cell. He was instantly cut down but was found in an insensible condition. His wife was summoned and then gave information that previous to his arrest her husband had swallowed a pint of kerosene oil with the intention of destroying his life. Police Surgeon BEACH was called, and having removed the oil by a stomach-pump the sufferer was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

MARY ANN BURGEN, a German woman aged seventy-two years, residing in Williamsburg, yesterday morning fell into the East River, at the foot of Houston-street, and was rescued by Officer DROFFIN, of the Eleventh Precinct.

MICHAEL ROACH, of No. 319 Greenwich-street, was run over, yesterday, at the corner of Broadway and Liberty-street, by a carriage driven by JOHN MAYNE. He had his left leg and foot badly injured, and was removed to the Park Hospital

It will be remembered that on the 3d of October last an explosion of gasoline occurred in the cellar under the saloon of JOSEPH REICHERTS, at No. 1,118 Third-avenue, which set fire to the building, inflicting considerable damage, and so severely burning REICHERTS and one JOHN GRAHAM that the former has since died. The other has just been released from the hospital. Fire Marshal MCSPEDON made an investigation, which convinced him that the fire was of incendiary origin, and GRAHAM, who is suspected of having been concerned in the arson, was yesterday committed to the Yorkville Police Prison. The examination in his case will commence tomorrow before Justice COULTER.

JOHN WHITE, of No. 109 Mott-street, and JOHN LOFTUS, of No. 52 Mott-street, were arraigned yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, charged with the larceny of a quantity of dry goods valued at $60, the property of STEPHEN K. FOWLER, of No. 76 Franklin-street. The goods were displayed at the door, and a citizen witnessed the theft, and gave an alarm. Both of the prisoners were committed to answer.

JOHN WELSH, of No. 406 Cherry-street, was arrested, yesterday, in the Sixth Ward, for the theft of four pairs of shoes, valued at $26, from the store of ABRAHAM T. ADLER, at No. 446 Grand-street. The prisoner was caught while running away with his plunder, and Justice HOGAN remanded him for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

HENRY SINCLAIR, a professional pickpocket, was arrested on Friday evening in a Broadway stage, for having stolen a gold watch and chain, worth $250, from NELSON TROWBRIDGE, of Jamaica, Long Island. He was brought up at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and was held to answer.

ANDREW HUNTER was committed at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for trial on a charge of breaking into the premises of MALTESS MUMBOEK, No. 511 West Twenty-sixth-street, and stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, worth $39.

JAMES WILSON and JOSEPH CECIL, the proprietors of the alleged swindling concern on Broadway, known as "Bertini & Co.," who were arrested on Friday evening on a charge of conspiracy to defraud DIXON HALL out of $50 by pretending to sell him a quantity of counterfeit currency, were brought up for examination at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Justice SHANDLEY dismissed the complaint, on the ground that the prosecutor's intention in purchasing the "queer" was illegal, and that his word was not to be credited.

The residence of WILLIAM L. PECK, at No. 714 Lexington-avenue, was entered in May last, during the absence of the family in the country, and a quantity of gentlemen's and ladies' clothing, valued at $1,000, was stolen therefrom. On Tuesday last Mr. PECK saw one of the ladies' dresses, which was among the stolen property, hanging on a clothes-line in the yard of JAS. KELLY, a master carpenter and large contractor, who owns and resides in the house adjoining Mr. PECK'S. He procured a search warrant, and in a back bed-room on the second floor of KELLY'S house about $400 worth of the stolen articles was found. KELLY, who lives in good style, and is respectably connected, was yesterday held in $2,000 to answer by Justice BIXBY, at the Yorkville Police Court.

NELLIE CROKER, who was yesterday committed in default of $1,000 bail by Justice BIXBY, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of stealing a silk dress of the value of $60, belonging to Mrs. WESTFALL, of No. 201 East Forty-fifth-street, with whom she was boarding.

Proposed Handsome Iron Bridge Over the Housatonic River.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will soon commence the construction of a handsome iron truss-bridge of great strength over the Housatonic River, about five miles east of Bridgeport. Its entire length will be 1,091 feet, consisting of two stationary spans of 190 feet each, three stationary spans of 168 feet 4 inches long each, and a draw or swing-span 206 feet long. The piers will be built of stone, and of such a form as will be best calculated to resist large masses of floating ice, when it break up and floats down the river during the Spring freshets. When the draw shall be opened, there will be a clear space on each side of eighty-five feet for the passage of vessels. The iron girders, one on each side, will be twenty-two feet high, and sufficiently apart for two tracks, with a space of six feet in the clear between them. The columns, girders and beams are to be of cast-iron. The wrought-iron work is to be capable of withstanding a tension strain of not less than 60,000 pounds to the inch without breaking. The floor beams are to consist of two heavy Phœnix I beams properly trussed. The stationary spans of the bridge are to correspond in style and appearance with the bridge built for the Newark and New-York Railroad Company over Railroad-avenue of Newark, except that the end posts are to be vertical. The draw or swing span is to be of the same general style and appearance as the draw constructed by F. C. LOWTHROP across Bridgewater Harbor.

It is agreed on the part of the contractor, that it shall not require more than two men to open or close the draw with ease inside of two minutes, and in case it shall be found on completion, that more than two men shall be necessary to perform the work of opening or closing the draw in the time prescribed, a stationary steam-engine is to be provided for the motive power to turn it, and the turn table is to be so constructed, that in case any part thereof liable to break or wear out by ordinary use of the draw, may be replaced without interrupting the use of the swing span.

The bridge, when entirely finished and declared ready for the passage of trains over it, is to be subjected to a load of 5,000 pounds per lineal foot, without deflecting in any part more than one inch on any of the spans, and when removed all parts of the bridge to resume their original position, and no greater deflection is to occur to any part of the bridge while a train is passing over it. The Company reserves the right to select at random pieces of wrought-iron from each of the sizes and forms used in the construction of the bridge, and subject the same to a test strain of 60,000 pounds per sectional inch.

The bridge will form a straight line across the river and level grade. It will be constructed on the north side of the present railroad bridge, and as near as it can be without the work being interfered with.

The cost of the iron superstructure will be $140,000. Including the piers and approaches, the cost of the bridge is estimated at something over $300,000. The bridge, with the exception of the draw-span, is to be completed by the end of October, 1871, and the swing-span is to be finished within one month after the close of navigation next year.

The French Fair—A Brilliant Display—Material Aid for the Wounded.

The fair which is being held in the Armory corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Broadway, under the auspices of French and American ladies of this City, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the aid of French soldiers wounded in the present war, has proved, so far, to be a decided success, and when the treasurer comes to wind up his cash account a very handsome sum will no doubt be found on the right side of his balance sheet. The fair has been well attended since its opening, and yesterday afternoon and evening was thronged. Indeed, so crowded was it that visitors generally must have come away with a confused idea of having been treated to a view through an immense kaleidoscope, in which pretty faces, bright eyes, smart dresses, splendid shawls, gorgeous afghans, dolls and doll-houses, boquets, lotteries, silver-ware, toilet apparatus, pictures and books were inextricably mixed up together. Larger fairs than this have, undoubtedly, been held, but seldom has a more varied display of useful and ornamental articles been seen than is on view here. The difficulty is not to know what to buy, but what to avoid purchasing. To particularize, however, after passing over the usual assortment of toys, we come to a small building from which hangs the red cross flag, and which is fitted up as a hospital, with beds, patients, doctors, nurses, medicine vials and all complete. At the other end of the room are two Brewster carriages, worth several hundred dollars each, but which can be had for $1—that is to say, any one who pays $1 for a chance in the lottery will obtain a carriage, provided, of course, he draws the lucky number entitling him to one. If he does not draw this number, he will, at least, have the satisfaction of knowing that his dollar will contribute to the comfort of some poor wounded Frenchman. He can also, for the small sum of fifty cents, take a chance in the raffle for an afghan or a buffalo robe, both of which may prove serviceable in his carriage during the present cold weather. If he is a provident man, with an eye to his future needs, he can obtain a refrigerator for next to nothing, and certainly no more appropriate gift can be made to a lady than a toilet table, with a complete set of toilet articles, all surrounded by the loveliest lace, and looking almost too dainty and beautiful to use. Of the latter there are several in the Fair, all of which are to be raffled for. The lady or gentleman of antiquarian tastes can be accommodated with a copy of a rare old French book, published in the fifteenth century, and of which but one or two copies exist, or if of a speculative turn of mind, they can take a turn at the wheel of fortune, where they may win anything from a doll's night-cap to a fortune. There is, of course, a post-office, with an immense number of unclaimed letters, and there is also a wonderful brick, which can be seen through. Having looked at all these things and taken chances in all the lotteries, which he will find no difficulty in doing, as there are, in the hall, an immense number of young ladies, with long pencils and small books, who will accommodate him to any extent, the visitor can listen to the music of a fine band, and wander in the cool recesses of the art gallery, not forgetting the restaurant.

One good rule has been adopted at the Fair, and that is the giving of correct change to purchasers. Some of the members of our first families may be found at the stalls, and they all appear to be as earnest in their work as American ladies always are when they have a worthy object in view.

Immigration for the Week.

There has been no especial feature of the immigration for the week, except the fact that the *Acadia* arrived yesterday, from Mediterranean ports, with only twenty-six passengers, though capable of carrying ten times that number. The small number of passengers shows that, notwithstanding the facilities for emigrating, the French and Italians on the Mediterranean prefer to stay at home, though before the Franco-Prussian war the statistics showed a large emigration from these ports. The statistics of the past week are as follows:

Nov. 12	Steamer Caledonia, Glasgow	360
12	Steamer Tybee, San Domingo	10
13	Steamer Herman, Bremen	482
14	Steamer Ville de Paris, Havre	46
14	Steamer Cimbria, Hamburg	779
14	Steamer City of London, Liverpool	641
15	Steamer Erin, Liverpool	529
15	Steamer Colorado, Liverpool	319
15	Steamer Algeria, Liverpool	394
15	Bark Smyrniote, Smyrna	3
15	Bark Morning Star, St. Jago de Cuba	2
16	Steamer Maine, Bremen	355
16	Steamer Anglia, Glasgow	340
17	Brig Rome, Lingau	9
18	Steamer Columbia, Havana	25
18	Bark Talisman, Rio Janeiro	14
19	Steamer Acadia, Mediterranean	26
Total		4,334

Coroner's Inquest—Death from Drowning—Fire, Amputation, Fracture of the Skull, &c.

F. L. CHURCH, an employe at the New-Haven Depot, and THOMAS O'BRIEN, of No. 134 West Thirty-ninth-street, both died at the Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from injuries to the skull caused by kicks from horses. Coroner ROLLINS held inquests in both cases.

JULIA HAIGHT, aged twenty-two, died at No. 448 West Thirty-seventh-street, yesterday, from burns sustained by her clothes catching fire from a stove.

JAMES MILLER, aged thirty five, of No. 38 Elizabeth-street, was knocked overboard by a boom, at the foot of Beach-street, and he was drowned. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest at the Morgue.

MARGARET CARROLL, aged thirty-five, was found dead in her bed, yesterday, at No. 593 Second-avenue.

JOHN HURLEY, aged forty, of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue, died in Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, from injuries to his spine sustained, on Friday last, by a fall from an embankment. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest.

JOHN ARNHARD, aged forty-three, and a German, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital, from exhaustion following amputation of a leg. On the 11th ult. he was putting up a sign at the Allemann Bank, in the Bowery, near Delancey-street, and fell a distance of thirty feet, thereby fracturing a leg. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, and obtained a verdict of accidental death.

Determined Suicide by a Druggist.

WM. MCNAIR, a druggist, residing in Brooklyn, committed suicide on Friday, by swallowing eight grains of morphine. The deceased was a nephew of Dr. MCNAIR, of East Broadway. It appears that he was of very dissipated habits and had made three previous suicidal attempts, once with a knife and twice with morphine. On Friday he went on a spree with two friends, and while intoxicated suddenly swallowed the drug, which he carried on his person. His companions then removed him to the Park Hospital, where a stomach-pump was used without success, as death occured soon after his admission. Deputy Coroner WOOSTER BEACH will make a post-mortem examination. The motive for the act is as yet undeveloped. The deceased was twenty-eight years of age, and was very respectably connected.

Sentence of a Michigan Repeater—The State Law.

From the Detroit Post, Nov. 17.

JAMES QUIGG, the Wyandotte repeater, was brought before Commissioner DAVIS again yesterday. He withdrew his plea of not guilty and substituted a plea of guilty, when he was remanded for trial in the United States District Court. An information was immediately filed and he was arraigned before the Court yesterday afternoon. He pleaded guilty, and urged in mitigation of his sentence that the act of voting twice was a thoughtless one, and that he had no bad intention in so doing. District-Attorney MAYNARD stated that he knew nothing about the man, but he had reason to believe that it was his first offense. He had been waited upon by a number of well-known and influential citizens of Wyandotte, who represented QUIGG to be a very decent sort of a man, and urged that his sentence might be as light as possible, provided the ends of justice were fully subserved. Judge LONGYEAR then briefly addressed the prisoner, reminding him that the offense which he had committed is one that strikes at the very foundation of this Government. He concluded by his appearance that the prisoner was of foreign birth, but he also inferred that he had lived in this country long enough to know the importance of maintaining the purity of elections. The offense which he had committed is a very serious one, but the law leaves it to the discretion of the Court to inflict such penalty as the ends of justice require in each case. The law allows imprisonment in the State Prison for three years, as well as a fine of $800. But he considered the fact that this was the prisoner's first offense, and that the law under which the complaint is brought is a comparatively recent one. In view of all the circumstances he had concluded not to inflict the sentence of imprisonment in this case, but would sentence the prisoner to pay a fine of $100 and the costs of prosecution, which sentence was entered accordingly. It is understood that several cases of repeating in this city will shortly be brought to the attention of the Court.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 19.

FIRST BOARD.

$9,000	U. S. 5-20s C., '65 b3	106⅞
11,000	U. S. 5-20s C., '62	107⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20s C., '67, s3	109
5,000	do. c.	109¼
20,000	do. s3.	109
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	58¾
2,000	Virg. St. 6s, old	64
11,000	N. C. 6s, old	48½
1,000	do.	48¼
2,000	do. b.c.	48
1,000	N. C. 6s, Sp. T.	17
6,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	71½
3,000	do.	71⅜
5,000	do.	71
8,000	Ark. 7's, issued to Little R. & Ft. Smith R.R. Co. b.c.	65
6,000	Erie 4th	80
2,000	Erie 5th	80
11,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	90⅜
2,000	C. & R. I. & Pac. R. R. 7s	98½
2,000	do.	98⅝
5,000	Harlem 1st	99¾
2,000	Il. C. Bonds	106
1,000	C. & N. W. Con.	88
4,000	do.	87⅞
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d	84½
2,000	Mor. & E. 2d	97
8,000	Gt. West. 2d	81
1,000	O. & M. Con. B.	88
2,000	B. H. & E. 7s Guar. B.	28
2,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st	104
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st	94
1,000	M. & St. P. 2d	83
2,000	Jeff. R. R. 1st	90½
2,000	C. C. & I. C. 2d, b.c.	64½
5	Bank of Commonwealth	100
9	Fourth Nat. Bank	108
100	C. & H. Canal s60.	120
8	do.	121
50	West. U. Tel.	42½
1,000	do.	42⅝
1,200	b.c.	42⅝
100	Mariposa Pf.	10½
100	Pacific Mail	41
600	do. b.c.	41½
10	Cumb. C. & I., b.c.	25

100	Adams Ex. Co., xd.	65¼
500	Wells-Fargo Ex. S.	2¾
16	Wells-Fargo Ex.	33¾
100	U. S. Express	36¼
30	do.	36⅜
1,500	N. Y. C. & H. R.	92
300	do. b.c.	92
100	do.	91½
20,000	N. Y. C. & Hud. R. Ctfs.	86½
100	Harlem	131½
200	do.	131¾
300	Reading	100⅜
500	do. s3.	100⅜
1,700	do. b.c.	100⅜
25	Michigan Central	121
200	L. S. & M. So. s10.	92½
120	do.	92⅝
100	do. c.	92½
100	Union Pacific	23¾
5	Panama	71
10	do. s10.	70
50	do. b.c.	70½
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88⅝
100	do. s30	88½
100	do. b.c.	88½
100	Chi. & Rock I.	111½
200	do.	111⅜
300	do. b.c.	111¼
100	Mil. & St. Paul	59
100	do. s30.	58⅞
100	M. & St. P. Pf., b10	80⅜
100	do.	80⅜
300	Tol., W. & W. b30	51⅝
400	do.	51¼
100	do.	51⅜
100	P., F. W. & C. Gd., b60	94
100	do. s30.	93¾
100	do. s60.	93⅝
100	do.	93¾
100	do. s60.	93½
200	Del., Lack & W.	109¼
20	do.	109
100	Bos., Hart. & Erie.	3⅞
500	Ohio & Miss.	31⅝
200	do. b30	31¾
55	Morris & Essex	91¾
100	H. & St. Joseph	103⅞
100	do.	103¾
100	do.	103⅜
100	do.	104¼
100	H. & St. J. Pf. s60.	113½
200	do.	113¾
250	Du B. & S. City	95
100	C., C. & I. Cent.	18¼

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	106⅞
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	109
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3.	109¼
65,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68, s20	109½
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	109⅝
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106½
20,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	111
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old.	60
5,000	do.	59½
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new.	58
5,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	71½
5,000	do., Apr. & Oct.	68¾
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	24½
2,000	Ark. 7s, issued to Lit. Rock & Ft. Smith R.	65½
500	Vir. St. 6s, n.	62½
7,000	Col., Chi. & Ind. Cent., 1st M.	81
1,000	Cen. Pac. Gold Bonds	90⅝
10,000	Am. Gold s30.	112
200	Mariposa Pf.	10½
600	West. Un. Tel., b.c.	42¾
800	N. Y. C. & H. R.R.	92½
100	do. s4	92¾
300	do. bet. call	92¾
500	do. s3	92½
100	do. b3	92¼
1,600	do.	92¾

300	Pac. Mail S. Co.	41⅜
15	do.	41½
100	do. bet. call.	41¼
10,000	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Cer.	86¾
10,000	do. bet. call	86⅞
100	Erie Railway	22⅜
800	Reading R., b. c.	100⅞
400	do.	101
1,300	L. S. & Mich. So.	92¾
1,100	do. bet. call	92¾
300	do. b3	92⅞
500	do.	92⅞
50	Mich. Central	120¾
38	do.	120⅝
100	Chi. & N. West. Pf. bet. call	88¾
300	Union Pacific	23½
5	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	80
200	Chi. & Rock Is.	111⅞
100	do.	112
64	Mil. & St. Paul	59¼
700	do.	59⅝
100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	80¾
300	Tol., Wab. & West.	51⅝
137	Pitts., Ft. W & Chi. Guar.	94
100	Chi. & Alt. s60.	114¼
5	do.	115
100	Ohio & Miss.	31⅞
200	Han. & St. Joseph.	105
200	do.	105½
42	Morris & Es. b.c.	91¾

SATURDAY, Nov. 19—P. M.

The sales of Gold fell off to 112¼@112⅛ ₱ cent., on the less belligerent news from abroad. The speculation in the Gold Room was greatly abated from the feverish excitement and heavy transactions of Friday. During most of the day both parties were disposed to stand off, and the quotation ranged 112⅜@112¾ ₱ cent., until nearly 2 o'clock, when 112½ was accepted by sellers; then 112⅜@112¼@112⅛ ₱ cent. The market had been so decidedly *Bullish* for several days previous that the Room was *long* of Gold, and most parties who had speculated in this direction were of course reluctant to make a concession in price without waiting another day's news. On the other hand, the *Bears* on the market were not fully prepared to accept or act upon the Cable dispatches as assuring a peaceable settlement of the Anglo-Russian question. They sold, perhaps, a fair amount of short contracts, but not to the extent the real purport of the political advices might have authorized.

The Stock Exchange caught the inspiration of better news late in the day, and the Public Funds, which had been but sparingly offered for a day or two at the decline on the War fever, were ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. up, and the New-York and Western Railways in larger demand, and at an advance on Friday's sales of ½@¾ ₱ cent., closing as follows, compared with Friday night. The business at the Afternoon Board was quite large in New-York Central, Lake Shore, Reading, &c., and on the Miscellaneous Stocks there was a firm feeling in Western Telegraph;

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 19.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106¼	106⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅛	107⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅜	109⅜
American Gold Coin	112⅜	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	59	58
New-York Central and Hudson	91⅞	91⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	86½	86⅝
Reading Railroad	100⅜	101
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅜	111⅝
North-west Common	78¾	79
North-west Preferred	88½	88½
Pacific Mail Company	40⅞	41¼
St. Paul Preferred	80¼	80½
St. Paul Common	59	59½
Lake Shore	92⅞	92⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅞	31⅞
Toledo and Wabash	51¼	51½
Western Telegraph	42⅝	42½

The Bank movement of the week shows no important changes from the previous averages. There is $1,115,000 lost in Greenbacks, and $455,000 gained in Gold. The Loans are down $1,567,000, and the general line of deposits lower by $1,720,000. The position of the Banks is about as strong as the previous week, and the dullness in business at Bank quite as marked and at cheap rates of interest as compared with the usual demand for Money at the close of November.

The Treasury Office in New-York during the week took in $2,182,835 in Gold, for Customs; sold $1,000,000 Gold on Wednesday last, and paid out, for the week, $2,261,277 for interest on the public debt.

Exchange closed at 109¼@109⅜ for 60 days, and 110@110¼ ₱ cent. short sight on London. Money 5@6 ₱ cent. on call loan, 6@8 ₱ cent. on prime merchant paper, 60 days to four months. The market is in good supply from lenders on these terms.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1870.

Gold receipts	$555,858 98
Gold payments	1,055,778 99
Gold balance	59,845,204 73
Currency receipts	2,975,290 15
Currency payments	3,647,972 23
Currency balance	9,097,537 36
Customs	354,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington	402,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	113¼	5-20 coupon, '67	109⅜
6 ₱ cent. coupon, '81	113¾	5-20 coupon, '68	109¼
5-20 coupon, '62	107¾	14-40 registered	106⅜
5-20 coupon, '64	107	10-40 coupon	106⅜
5-20 coupon, '65	107½	6s currency	110⅞
5-20 coupon, n. i., '65	109¼		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	89	Tol. & Wab. con. con.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Gt. West. 1st, '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	87	Gt. West. 1st, '88	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gt. West. 2d, '93	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	100	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	98½
Erie 1st ex.	97½	Mor. & Essex 1st	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	85	Mor. & Essex 2d	97
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	80	Clev. & Tol., S. F.	98
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	80	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
B., N. Y. & E., 1st, '77	92	N. J. Cen. new bds.	100½
Hud. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	105	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	96
Harlem 1st	99½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	91½
Har., Con. N. & S. F.	90¾	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98½
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	92¼	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	93
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	117	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	78½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c., 1st	111½	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	98½
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c., 2d	95	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102
M. S. & N. I., S. F. 7 ₱ c.	96	Chi. & Alt. inc.	91½
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Cen. Pac. bds.	90¼	Ohio & Miss. con.	87¼
Union Pac. 1st bds.	82	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95
Union Pac. inc., 10s	72¼	Peninsula bds.	87½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75	106	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	89
Alt. & T. H. 1st	95	M. & St. P. 1st, 8s	104
Alt. & T. H. 2d, pf.	81	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d, inc.	68	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. d.	86
Chi. & N. W., S. F.	97	Chi. & Mil. 1st	90
Chi. & N. W. ex. bds.	85	Jol. & Chi. 1st	105
Chi. & N. W. 1st	94	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	81
Con. 7 ₱ ct. conv.	87¼	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	64
Lack. & West bds.	99	Tol., P. & War., E. D.	86
Del., L. & W. 1st ex.	99	Tol., P. & War., W. D.	81
Tol. & Wab. 1st	92	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Tol. & Wab. 2d	84½	Bos., H. & Erie guar.	28
Tol. & Wab. eq. bds.	76	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	63

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	60	Kentucky 6s	98
Virginia 6s, old	64	Ill. Canal bonds, 1870	100
Va. 6s, new bonds	63	Ill. 6s, coupon, 1877	100
Va. 6s, registered 1856	60	Ill. 6s, coupon, 1879	100
Ga. 7s, new bonds	91	Ill. War loan	100
N. C. 6s, old	48	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., 1873	100
N. C. Funding act, '68	25	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., 1878	100
N. C. 6s, new bonds	23	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., 1883	100
N. C. 6s, Special tax	17¼	Mich. 7 ₱ ct., 1878	100
S. C. 6s	80	N. Y. Reg. B'ty loan	107
S. C. 6s, new bonds	71	N. Y. Coup. B'ty loan	107
S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	68	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1872	106
Missouri 6s	91½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1873	106
California 7s	112½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1874	106
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1875	106
Rhode Island 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877	106
Alabama 8s	102	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1878	106
Arkansas 6s, funded	64	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1874	100
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1881	103	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1875	100
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1886	104		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	139	Corn Exchange	128
Manhattan	150	Continental	95½
Mechanics'	136	St. Nicholas	115
Union	136	Importers' & Traders'	158
America	147	Park	168
City	210	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Phenix	106	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	100
Tradesmen's	152	Central National	105
Mechanics' & Traders'	125	Fourth National	107½
National	116	Ninth National	109
Leather Manuf.	185	Tenth National	127
Seventh Ward	111½	Gold Exchange	67
State of New-York	104	Del. & Hud. Canal	121
Commerce	124	Pennsylvania Coal	221
Broadway	301	Maryland Coal Co.	20
Ocean	70¼	Canton Co., Balt.	65½
Mercantile	124	Western Union Tel.	42½
American Exchange	112	Mariposa Mining	6⅜
Chatham	170	Mariposa Preferred	10½
Bank of the Republic	114	Mariposa Trus. Cert.	30
Bank of N. America	105	Boston Water Power	17¾
Irving	118	Adams Express	65¼
Metropolitan	132½	Wells-Fargo Express	33¾
Citizens'	118	Wells-Far. Ex. Scrip	2¼
Grocers'	118	American Express	46¼
Market	125	United States Ex.	35¾
Nassau	107	Pacific Mail	41
Shoe and Leather	162		

The Wheat dealings at the Produce Exchange were less extensive, and prices closed decidedly lower, especially on Spring qualities. The export inquiry was less active. Flour was lower, and rather weaker as to values. Corn and Oats were dearer, and in more request, the latter largely on speculative account. Provisions were quiet and depressed. Cotton was a fraction higher, and in fairly active demand. General merchandise was dull. The Ocean Freight market favored ship-owners, on a light supply of room, but the day's business was on a restricted scale.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg earnings for the first week in November are as follows:

	1870.	1869.
Freights	$32,121	$32,357
Coal	17,282	9,970
Passengers	11,684	11,562
Miscellaneous	1,700	1,700
Total	$61,788	$55,590

The aggregate amount of imports (other than Dry-goods and Specie,) at the Port of New-York for the week ending Nov. 18, 1870, was $4,234,627.

The earnings of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad for the years ending Aug. 31, 1869 and 1870, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1869.	1870.
From passengers	$185,283 68	$208,349 94
From freight	245,775 32	279,505 68
From express	12,488 48	14,334 38
From mail	9,400 00	9,583 34
From rents	295 00	1,872 00
From use of engines and cars	3,735 62	3,158 83
Total	$456,978 10	$516,804 17
Expenses, viz.:		
Running road	$75,474 28	$80,972 99
Maintenance of track	74,638 84	128,620 53
Maintenance of bridges, &c.	11,740 78	15,919 20
Repairs of engines and cars	59,061 80	51,789 59
General expenses	64,535 59	70,021 17
Change of line at Vincennes	....	2,781 41
Total	$285,451 29	$350,104 89
Net earnings	$171,526 81	$166,699 28
Interest and taxes	106,633 72	116,652 48
Balance	$64,893 09	$50,046 80

The receipts from all sources during the year were, $516,826 46, and the expenditures, $513,641 79—balance, increase in assets, $3,184 84. The expenditures embrace:

Transportation expenses, as above	$350,104 89
Interest and discount	103,553 14
Internal revenue tax	5,317 49
State and other taxes	7,781 86
Redemption of 28 bonds for Sinking Fund	24,900 00
Funds purchased for wood, gravel, &c.	3,099 84
Increase in wood and supplies	554 81
Construction and equipment	18,329 77
Total, as above	$513,641 79

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, AUG. 31, 1870.

Construction of road		$2,417,057 92
Equipment		372,969 99
Real estate		9,983 54
District fair ground stock		1,000 00
Fuel on hand	$8,777 90	
Supplies in shops	19,799 26—	28,577 16
Cash	28,795 00	
Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad bonds	6,800 00	
Due from agents	10,024 65	
Open accounts	12,780 54—	58,400 19
Total		$2,887,993 80
Capital stock paid in		1,001,421 13
Fractional scrip		8,181 38
Unclaimed stock dividends		34,450 42
Preferred stock		100,000 00
Seven per cent. bonds, main line	$1,090,000 00	
Less redeemed by sinking fund	55,000 00—	1,035,000 00
Rockville extension bonds		150,000 00
Due other lines	$19,559 10	
Other liabilities	17,004 58—	36,563 68
Income account:		
Earnings expended in construction	$460,974 98	
Balance of account	61,402 21—	522,377 19
Total		$2,887,993 80

President and Superintendent—John Ingle, Jr. Directors—John Ingle, Jr., Samuel Orr, J. S. Hopkins, W. Baker, Evansville; L. S. French, Patoka; J. W. Maddox, Vincennes; J. Alsop, Carlisle; H. K. Wilson, Sullivan; C. Rose, J. H. Turner, W. R. McKeen, Terre Haute; G. K. Steele, J. J. Daniels, Rockville. Secretary and Treasurer—J. E. Martin. Assistant Superintendent—L. Pearson.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Nov. 7 says:

"The past week gave us a good respite from rainy weather, which for a time came almost in excess for superficial work, though the springs have scarcely felt its influence, and the subsoil is yet dry. Wheat-sowing has been making rapid progress, and, as the long drouth helped greatly to clean the land, the seed will germinate in a good bed, and have a very fair first chance to get strong before hard Winter stops it. The prospects of cattle-keeping have certainly improved; but, with much disease abroad and quite enough at home, graziers as well as the public have but a poor look out—the one for remuneration and the other for easier rates. Scotland, it seems, fares better this season than the Southern portions of the kingdom, and the West far better than the East, from the greater fall of rain. It is more confirmed that Barley is an excessive crop in quality and quantity, and the yield of Hay there, as well as in Ireland, is much above that of England, where it is generally reckoned the worst crop of the present century. The only root crop which is universally well reported is Potatoes, and though some of these appear diseased, let us hope enough will keep to serve us through the season. The heavy rains and damp atmosphere which have lately prevailed have so much affected the condition of the newly-thrashed Wheat, that its inferior condition has acted as a check upon the upward movement lately noted, and some markets, including London, have reported a slight decline. As, however, foreign in good condition has been selling, both for consumption and export, at unaltered values, it proves the fall to be more a matter of appearance than reality. No foreign markets yet show a receding tendency. The Baltic quotations remain higher than those of Great Britain. New-York advices have been constantly tending upwards, the receipts there as well as in Canada not reaching to expectation, though the quality is fine. Eventually, in any case, the necessities of France will become so apparent as to affect prices upwards; while the German hosts occupying her soil must greatly increase the demand for breadstuffs in a season that suffered on the severe fluctuations of Winter as well as the time of gathering. The arrivals off the coast since Oct. 28, were six cargoes, of which three cargoes were Wheat, two Maize and one Barley. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, eleven cargoes in all, viz.: Marianopoli, 45s. 6d.@47s. 9d.; Ghirka, 41s.@48s.; Yiesk, 40s. 9d. Maize, nineteen cargoes at 30s.@32s. Barley, four cargoes, 25s. 6d.@26s. 6d. Rye, four cargoes, 30s.@33s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 81,331 quarters at 48s. 6d., again 51,325 quarters at 46s. 2d. in 1869. The London averages were 52s. 3d. on 2,428 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending Oct. 29 were 654,931 cwts. Wheat and 79,291 cwts. Flour."

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 19.

By Judge Brady.

Western North Carolina Railroad Company *vs.* Edward Houston, and J. H. Ramsay *vs.* Gould; motions granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barnard.

Congdon *vs.* Allyn, and Schuyler *vs.* Selig; decree in each case settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nov. 19.

Before Judge Brady.

THE RAMSAY-ERIE LITIGATION—THE DEFAULT TAKEN BY DEFENDANTS AGAINST MR. RAMSAY, OPENED BY JUDGE BRADY.

Joseph H. Ramsay vs. The Erie Railway Company et al.—On the 25th of October last this action was called on for trial in its regular course, and the defendants insisted upon going on. The counsel for the plaintiff moved for a postponement, and that motion was argued at length. Judge Barnard, who presided at that time, denied the plaintiff's motion to postpone, and directed that the cause proceed. The plaintiff claimed that he was unprepared by reason of an injunction, and rather than go to trial they would be compelled to submit to a non-suit. The defendants therefore took the plaintiff's default, and the Court ordered a dismissal of the complaint. Subsequently a motion was made before Judge Brady at the Chambers of this Court, for an order to vacate that dismissal and to open the default. The latter-named Judge has now granted the motion and opened the default. In doing so he gave the following opinion:

The dismissal of the complaint in this action, by default, at the last October term, is not conclusive upon the plaintiff, although not ordered until after a motion to postpone the trial had been heard and determined against him, and an application to set aside the order may therefore be made, notwithstanding the quasi review of the decision of another Justice which such a proceeding involves. (Leighton *vs.* Wood, First District Gener Term, 17 Abbott, 178.) The question, therefore, now presented is, whether, taking into consideration all the facts and circumstances disclosed, and the proceedings in this action, the order of dismissal should be retained. Upon what seems to me to be a much more elaborate exposition of such facts, circumstances and proceedings, and certainly a better opportunity for deliberation than can be afforded the Justice presiding at a trial term, it is my judgment that the default should be set aside. I deem it unnecessary to express in detail the reasons which have led to this result. I consider it sufficient, on a motion of this character, to state generally the conclusions at which I have arrived.

It is proper, however, for me to say that the entry upon the minutes, which was as follows: Complaint dismissed with costs upon order being entered, the cause to stand over to Nov. 14, 1870, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to fix the amount of the extra allowance to the defendants, and to give the plaintiff leave at that time to open the default and try the cause," was, notwithstanding the leave suggested, a judgment of dismissal. The defendants by then proceeding were entitled to the order dismissing the complaint upon the denial of the motion to postpone, and to that only. They took more than that, as appears by the entry above set forth. They could not by their action, unsolicited by the plaintiff, name the time and place at which leave to open the default would be given, and more particularly when such leave was to be coupled to the condition that he should then and there try the cause. They could not thus, without his application therefor, or approval thereof, limit or confine him to the tribunal to which he might apply for relief from the order made or judgment pronounced, or in any way anticipate the terms upon which such relief should be extended. I have heretofore, in the case of Bolles *vs.* Duff, decided at the General Term of this district and reported in 56 Barbour, 567, expressed my views to this effect upon a kindred proceeding, and still adhere to them. Ordered accordingly.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Shea.

WAS HE A PARTNER OR A BROKER?—AN INTERESTING CASE.

White & Snow vs. Sparks.—This was an action against Wm. and Frederick C. Sparks, to recover about $475 for a quantity of coal, alleged to have been sold and delivered by plaintiffs, as copartners, to the defendants, who were said to be partners. It appeared from the evidence, which was very conflicting, that the plaintiffs were coal-dealers, and had a quantity of coal in Marston & Powers' yard, at Brooklyn, E. D. The defendant, Wm. Sparks, who alone was served with process in the cause, and who defended the suit, claimed he had bought the coal of the plaintiffs on account and as broker for his brother, Frederick C. Sparks; that they were not copartners, but that he merely got a commission for his services. The defendant introduced the plaintiffs' books and various bills for the purpose of showing that the goods were charged to Frederick C. Sparks. The latter was examined, and gave evidence that the defendant (William) was acting as his broker in the transaction; that the coal in question had been billed to him, and he would have paid for the same if it had not happened that he had a claim for damages against the plaintiffs, arising out of their nondelivery of other coal before that time, purchased by his brother of the plaintiffs on his (Frederick's) account. The plaintiffs claimed that Wm. Sparks, when he bought the coal, stated that he would give them a responsible name as a guarantee for the coal, and that after the coal had been delivered he gave the name of Frederick C. Sparks as the one to charge the coal against; that he (William) claimed to be interested in the transaction, and proof was given tending to show that the coal had been delivered on William Sparks' tickets, and in carts bearing his name; also, that there was a third brother interested in the matter. Several interesting questions of law came up during the course of the trial, but, after hearing counsel, the Judge delivered an opinion in which, among other things, he stated that the plaintiffs' case was not proven, and rendered judgment for the defendant, Wm. Sparks, for costs and an allowance.

For the plaintiffs, Messrs. Goodrich & Wheeler; for the defendant, Wm. Sparks, Mr. Dennis McMahon.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

85 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 26 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

EAST TENNESSEE,
VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA
RAILROAD
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.
REDEEMABLE 1900.

Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.

The mortgage is for $3,500,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about $13,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,117,761 10. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.

For terms and other particulars, apply to
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 36 WALL-ST.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

$100,000.
JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT.
IMPROVEMENT BONDS.
Interest payable January and July.
For sale by
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1870.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, due Dec. 1, 1870, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee,
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Nov. 1, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., (4 per cent.,) free of City, County and State taxes, has been declared, payable on and after 10th inst., to which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX Per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1. Assets, $2,038,552 63; surplus, $154,651 68.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK,
NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 10, 1870.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE Montana Indian war claims of 1867, under the provisions of a recent act of Congress, is now in progress at the office of the undersigned in this city. All parties interested in the same, who have not already appeared, are desired to present their claims or vouchers, with such proof in their support as they may have to submit, either in person or by attorney, without delay.
JAMES A. HARDIE,
Inspector-General U. S. Army.

DRY GOODS.

LAST DAYS

OF THE GREAT

CLEARING OUT SALE,

AT RETAIL.

THE CONTRACTORS HAVING NOTIFIED US THAT OUR NEW STORE, CORNER BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST., WILL BE COMPLETED THIS WEEK, WE PROPOSE TO OPEN IT FOR BUSINESS ON

Monday, Nov. 28.

OUR PRESENT PREMISES WILL BE CLOSED ON THE EVENING OF

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23.

DAILY REDUCTIONS OF PRICES ARE BEING MADE THAT THE STOCK MAY BE AS SMALL AS POSSIBLE AT THE TIME OF REMOVAL.

WE RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT THE ATTENDANCE OF THE LADIES OF THIS AND THE ADJACENT CITIES AT THIS SALE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

CORNER BROADWAY AND GRAND-STREET.

NICHOLS, BURTNETT & CO.

ARE OFFERING BARGAINS IN

FINE FURS,

SEAL SACKS,
ASTRAKHAN SACKS,
BLACK MARTEN,
IN
MUFFS, BOAS AND TRIMMING.

No. 477 Broadway.

AT JACKSON'S,

NO. 729 BROADWAY,

Cor. of Waverley-place,

MOURNING DRESS GOODS

FROM AUCTION,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND BEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

N. B.—BLACK ALPACAS,

30 CENTS, WORTH 55 CENTS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, NOV. 21, AN IMPORTANT PURCHASE OF RICH PLAIN SILKS, 27 INCHES WIDE, (KNOWN AS UNWATERED MOIRE ANTIQUE,) REPRESENTING IN VALUE $100,000, AT $4 AND $4 50 PER YARD—THE SAME HAVING BEEN SOLD AT $8 AND $8 50 PER YARD. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THESE GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILKS AT 75c. PER YARD.

PLAIN JAPANESE SILKS—HIGH COLORS, AT 75c. PER YARD.

THREE CASES FANCY SILKS IN VARIOUS STYLES, FRESH GOODS, $1 PER YARD.

FIVE CASES DRESS SILKS, NICE QUALITY, $2 PER YARD.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF BONNET BLACK SILKS AT $2 75 AND $3 PER YARD.

REAL IRISH POPLINS, NEW, $2 PER YARD.

A FULL LINE OF IRISH TARTAN POPLINS IN TWENTY-FIVE DIFFERENT CLANS.

AMERICAN BLACK SILKS, GUARANTEED TO WEAR WELL, $2 PER YARD, FORMING IN ALL RESPECTS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK THEY HAVE EVER OFFERED.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

HAVING DECIDED TO CLOSE OUT THEIR STOCK OF LADIES' STREET SUITS AND EVENING DRESSES, HATS, BONNETS, &c., COMPRISING THE MOST ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE VARIETY IN THIS CITY, INVITE THE EXAMINATION OF THE SAME BY THEIR CUSTOMERS, STRANGERS AND THE RESIDENTS OF THE NEIGHBORING CITIES, ASSURING THEM THAT IN PRICE, QUALITY, ELEGANCE AND NEATNESS OF FINISH, THEY CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, NOV. 21, A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, COMPRISING DERBY, JOCKEY, ENGLISH WALKING SUITS, &c.

ALSO, VELVETEEN AND CLOTH DRESS SUITS, OVERCOATS, &c., AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 21, THE MOST ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE STOCK IN THIS CITY OF VELVET, SILK, CLOTH, ASTRAKHAN, SEAL SKIN, REAL RUSSIA SABLE, MINK, ERMINE, HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, CLOAKS, SACKS, CAPES, MUFFS, &c., &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH THEY HAVE GREAT PLEASURE IN EXHIBITING TO PURCHASERS.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

will offer several new and unusually attractive PRIVATE DESIGNS in ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, AND BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS, just received, which will be added to our stock on MONDAY NEXT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in stock a full line of

PLAIN AND DAMASK SATINS,
TAPESTRIES, PLAIN AND STRIPED TERRIES,
SATIN DES INDE, SMYRNA CLOTHS.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
CORNICES, TRIMMINGS,
HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, &c., &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS, &C.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., have now in stock a large lot of FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, at 25 and 30 cents per yard, worth 40 to 60 cents.

LYONS VELVETS.

28-in. CLOAKING VELVETS, at $10, (worth $14.)
All other widths and qualities at EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

RICH FALL DRESS GOODS

at unprecedented LOW PRICES,
ALL NEW GOODS, STYLES AND COLORS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 19TH-ST.

GENUINE FURS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer during the season SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS in

LADIES' AND
CHILDREN'S FURS,
SABLE, MINK, ERMINE,
SEAL AND
ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS,
CARRIAGE ROBES
FUR TRIMMINGS,
&c., &c.,

At the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF 19TH-ST.

IRISH POPLINS,

24 inches wide, full line of colors, at $1 25 per yard.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 19TH-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1870.
LADIES' WALKING SUITS,
LESS THAN COST.
ENGLISH WATER-PROOF SUITS, $15,
REDUCED FROM $25.
SERGE SUITS, $12,
REDUCED FROM $20.
RICH VELVET AND SILK SUITS,
Great reduction from Cost.
BLACK ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS,
At $20 and $25, worth $40.
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS.
SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS, MUFFS AND BOAS.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, WALKING COATS, DRESSES AND SUITS.
INFANTS' TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED MERINO CLOAKS.
EMBROIDERED FLANNEL SKIRTS AND MERINO SHAWLS.
INFANTS' SLIPS, ROBES, SKIRTS, HATS AND CAPS.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED AND TRIMMED BASKETS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEAR, FOX, BEAVER AND WOLVERINE CARRIAGE ROBES.
RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE AND MINK MUFFS, COLLARS AND BOAS.
ALASKA SABLE SETS, FOR $25.
ALASKA TRIMMING FUR BY THE YARD, FROM $1 50 TO $3.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
HAVE MADE A
GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES
IN THEIR
MOURNING STOCK.
FRENCH CASHMERES FROM $1 TO $1 50.
6-4 FRENCH DRAP D'ETES FROM $2 25 TO $3 50.
HENRIETTA CLOTHS (IMPROVED MAKES) FROM $1 87½ TO $2 50.
EMPRESS CLOTHS FROM 50c. TO $1 50.
SILK WARP EPINGLANES FROM $1 25 TO $2 37½.
BIARRITZ CLOTHS FROM 75c. TO $2.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES AT LOW PRICES.
NORWICH PARAMATTAS,
COURTAULD'S CRAPES IN ALL WIDTHS.
CAMBRIDGE CLOTHS FROM 62½c. TO 90c.
BRILLIANTINES, ARABIAN LUSTRES,
RUSSELL CORDS,
AND ALL OTHER MATERIALS
MANUFACTURED IN BLACK GOODS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR STOCK OF
BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
WHICH WILL BE FOUND THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
GERMAN AND GENOA VELVETS FROM $3.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, NOV. 21,
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
SILK PLUSHES, IN ALL COLORS.
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
IN SPLENDID DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
FOR STREET AND CARRIAGE WEAR.
A GENERAL STOCK OF
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
NOT EXCELLED IN THE CITY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
will offer the balance of their
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
DRESS GOODS,
AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE.
5,000 YARDS FOR 25c. REDUCED FROM 50c.
5,000 YARDS FOR 37½c. REDUCED FROM 60c.
5,000 YARDS FOR 50c. REDUCED FROM 75c.
SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE GREAT REDUCTION IN PLAIDS.
6-4 PLAIDS (all wool) $1 50, REDUCED FROM $2 25.
IRISH POPLIN PLAIDS, $1 50,
REDUCED FROM $2 25.
DIAMOND ARMURE CLOTH, JAPANESE SILKS, FINE EMPRESS CLOTHS, SATIN DUCHENES, AND FRENCH IMPERIAL CLOTH, AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,

NO. 729 BROADWAY.
MOURNING BONNETS, SUITS, SACKS, &c.,
READY MADE.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
PRICES LOW.

FURS

AT

POPULAR PRICES.

Choice sets at prices to suit the times. All goods guaranteed as represented. Call before purchasing.
BURKE, 661 Broadway, Branch at 128 Fulton-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

HAVE LARGELY REPLENISHED ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

Sugden & Bradbury

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

SILKS.

SUPERB GROS GRAIN AND GLACE SILKS,
ALSO,
LYONS SILK MANTILLA VELVETS, COLORED AND BLACK SATINS, &c., which should be seen and compared in prices and finish by every purchaser before making a selection elsewhere.

N. B.—SILK-FINISHED VELVETEENS very cheap.

Sugden & Bradbury

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDER-GARMENTS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LINENS, WHITE GOODS, DOMESTICS, FLANNELS AND BLANKETS, in the purchasing of which we have taken advantage of the stagnation in the wholesale trade, and now offer them at retail at very much lower prices than they have been quoted at within the past two years.

DRESS GOODS.

During the past week our stock has been largely replenished from auction sales, and in some cases

WE ARE SELLING DRESS GOODS
AT FIFTY PER CENT.
LESS THAN LAST MONTH,

and at prices unapproachable by houses who have imported their own goods.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

GREAT SPECIALTY.

BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS
FROM AUCTION.
THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN NEW-YORK.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

AT JACKSON'S,

No. 729 Broadway,
A FULL LINE OF BLACK VELVETEENS,
Pure silk finish.
Prices guaranteed.

AT JACKSON'S,

No. 729 Broadway,
CLOAKINGS, FROM AUCTION,
A SUPERIOR STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

HAVE MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF
ENGLISH FIVE-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS,
AT $1 75 PER YARD.
ELEGANT NEW-DESIGN BODY BRUSSELS,
AT $2 PER YARD.
CROSSLEY & SONS'
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
EXTRA QUALITY, $1 25 PER YARD.
PARIS MOQUETTES,
CHOICE DESIGNS, REDUCED TO $3 AND $3 50 PER YARD—FORMERLY $5.
ALL-WOOL YARD-WIDE INGRAINS,
BRIGHT COLORS, HANDSOME PATTERNS,
85 CENTS AND $1 PER YARD.
SPLENDID STOCK OF
AMERICAN MOQUETTES,
THE SALE OF WHICH IN THIS CITY IS CONFINED TO THEM.
PRICE, $3 AND $3 50 PER YARD.

CUSTOMERS, STRANGERS, AND THE RESIDENTS OF NEIGHBORING CITIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, NOV. 21, VERY LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF CLOAK VELVETS, VELVETEENS, PLUSHES, ASTRAKHANS, MILLINERY AND TRIMMING VELVETS, &c., &c.

THE MOST CELEBRATED CLOAK VELVETS, CONFINED STYLES, AT UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS, CONSEQUENT ON PURCHASES MADE IN LYONS AND OTHER CENTRES OF MANUFACTURE AT PANIC PRICES.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS, THE ABOVE ARE EXHIBITED IN THE SECTION OF THE MAIN FLOOR NEXT TO THE CORNER OF 10TH-ST.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HAIR! HAIR!

SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES AND CHIGNONS, equal to human hair, can be combed, brushed, and dressed over.
HUMAN HAIR, cheapest in the country.
SWITCHES, one yard long, $8.
CURLS, $1 per set and upward.
Latest styles on hand. Ladies' own Chignons dressed for 25c. Only depot, No. 358 Bowery, near 4th-st.
NOTICE.—Any one who counterfeits or infringes on my patent will be dealt with according to law.

MILLINERY.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN & CO.,

No. 84 EAST 9TH-ST.,
Between Broadway and 4th-av.

Large and splendid assortment of BONNETS, ROUND HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HEAD-DRESSES, BRIDAL WREATHS AND VAILS.

N. B.—Suits and Ball Dresses made to order.

STATIONERY.

A FULL SUPPLY OF THE CAREW Company's fine writing papers always on hand. Also, cold pressed papers.
N. ANGELL,
No. 161 Fulton-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

FROM NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD DEPOT, FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.
CHANGE OF HOURS—NOV. 20, 1870.

For West Philadelphia, 8:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, *5, 6, *7 and *9 P. M., 12 night.

For Philadelphia via Camden, 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS.

8:30 A. M., Great Southern Morning Express for Baltimore and Washington, for the West via Baltimore, and for the South via Baltimore and via Washington, with drawing-room car attached.

9:30 A. M., Express for Pittsburg and the West, with Pullman's Silver Palace cars, through from New-York to Pittsburg, Indianapolis and St. Louis, to Columbus and Cincinnati, to Fort Wayne and Chicago.

12:30 noon, Express for Baltimore and Washington, and for the West via Baltimore, with drawing-room car attached.

*7 P. M., Daily Express for Pittsburg and the West, with Pullman's Silver Palace cars, through from New-York to Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville and St. Louis, to Columbus and Cincinnati, to Fort Wayne and Chicago.

*9 P. M., Daily Express for Pittsburg and the West, with through cars from New-York to Pittsburg.

*9:20 P. M., Daily Southern Evening Express for Baltimore and Washington, with reclining-chair cars, for Baltimore and Washington, and with Pullman's Silver Palace cars through from New-York to Washington and to Lynchburg.

Tickets for sale at New-Jersey Railroad ticket-offices, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, and in Depot, Jersey City; at Pier No. 1 North River.

F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.
F. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent.

*Daily.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:15 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Fall and Winter Arrangement.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:45 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation, Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.
The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

[illegible], Auctioneer.
By V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

(Unless previously disposed of by private sale, as an entirety,) On THURSDAY, Dec. 8, At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

(No postponement on account of bad weather.)

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 5TH-AV., (Central Park,) MADISON-AV., 78TH AND 79TH STS., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the GRAND 79th-st. entrance to Central Park.

This block has long been considered by many competent judges as THE CHOICEST on the line of the Park. It is the only WHOLE block that can be purchased. It is adapted to IMMEDIATE improvement; 5TH-AV., 78th and 79th sts. are sewered, and the streets on the four sides of the block are PAVED with Nicolson or Belgian pavement. The Madison-av. CARS are running up as far as 86th-st.

The location is HIGH, DRY and HEALTHY, OVERLOOKING the HANDSOMEST portions of the CENTRAL PARK. The sale will be "POSITIVE." The block will be offered AS A WHOLE, at a set-up price, when, if not taken, it will be sold IN SINGLE LOTS. The TITLE is indisputable. Seventy per cent. may remain, if desired, on bond and mortgage for FIVE YEARS. Each and every lot, with each and every rear, IS RESTRICTED, as is also every lot in the block on the north side of 79th-st., thus securing beyond any contingency an UNEXCEPTIONABLE neighborhood and MAGNIFICENT improvements. Parties wishing to purchase the ENTIRE property before the day fixed for selling at auction may apply to DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway; or to the auctioneers,

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 42 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PURCHASE A HOME.—WE ARE OFFERING for sale three hundred brown-stone houses, ranging from $12,000 to $100,000, in the most desirable parts of this City, at reduced valuation. Full particulars in regard to the same at our office.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone front, on 26th-st., near 6th-av., will be sold low, or traded for improved City property or good mortgages. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE STORE ON CORTLANDT-st. for sale, or will be traded for dwelling-houses or mortgages. Houses in different localities for sale.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY BRICK house in 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; lot 21 feet by half the block; will be sold very cheap if applied for within a few days.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A four-story, first-class brown-stone high-basement house, 25x60x100, situate on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF VERY DESIRAble houses and lots in choice locations for sale by WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TRADE—A HOUSE ON 5TH-AV. TO TRADE for desirable lots north of Central Park. Apply, with full particulars, to WM. SINCLAIR, JR., 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A CHEAP HOUSE—EXCELLENT LOCAtion—The three-story high-stoop house, No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; modern improvements; immediate possession. To examine apply on the premises; for terms, to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR sale at Hudson Park, between Spuyten Duyvil and Riverdale. This beautiful property is now offered for sale, and presents superior advantages to a party desiring a homestead of surpassing elegance or to the capitalist as an investment. The dwelling has a frontage of 93 feet by about 40, contains every conceivable modern improvement, and is built upon an eminence commanding a splendid view of the Hudson, both up and down. The out-buildings are thoroughly complete and in perfect order. The grounds are handsomely and artistically arranged, well planted with trees, shrubs and flowers, and are most attractive. The natural advantages of this property being only twenty-five minutes by railroad and about one hour's drive from Wall-st., and in view of the fact of the Hudson and Harlem Railroads converging at this point, makes this one of the most desirable and valuable estates in the vicinity of New-York. For full particulars, maps, photographs, price, terms, &c., bona-fide purchasers only may apply to WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO RENT OR EXCHANGE for interest-yielding securities, at Elizabeth, a city of 25,000, with good schools, churches, markets, pavements, gas, water and police, intersection of two trunk railroads; accessible at all seasons, by the most reliable, cheap and comfortable travel; a delightful suburban cottage, within two minutes' of the West Elizabeth Station, and within a mile of the Union Depots, &c.; 45 minutes' from Liberty-st., situated in the best and prospectively the handsomest part of the city; house of 15 rooms, modern style; lot of nearly one acre, laid out in fruit and shade trees, garden, stable, &c. Sacrifice at $13,600; easy payments; rent till April, $500. Address C. C., Box No. 235 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 323 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN Dutchess County, N. Y., superb in all its appointments; will exchange for improved City property. For full description, inquire of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

A PLOT OF SIXTEEN LOTS, WITH cottage, in most desirable part of North New-York, five minutes from Harlem Bridge, for sale at a bargain. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A SNUG LITTLE HOMESTEAD AT A bargain; cottage, barn, orchard, 3½ acres, near church, &c.; only $2,500. C. H. Oliver, 7 Beekman-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, $800 PER ANNUM, a pretty and convenient house at Orange Junction, 45 minutes from New-York. Apply to Miss BLACKWELL, No. 128 2d-av., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, to a man and wife, without children. Apply on the premises, No. 109 East 85th-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD CORNER ON EITHER 3d or 6th av., at a fair price, and on reasonable terms. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-PRICED GENTLEman's residence, within twenty miles of New-York, in exchange for a desirable brown-stone front.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—BELOW 34TH-ST., fully furnished, well arranged for boarders; all or a portion of the rent must be taken in board; best references given. Apply to HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, DESIRABLE rooms near 2d-av., below 14th-st. Address DOCTOR, Station D.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTAble woman; ladies' or families' washing; fluting done in the neatest manner; best City reference. Call or address Mrs. M., No. 200 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLored cook, to go out by the day for parties or dinners. Apply at No. 537 6th-av., top floor, for two days.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a steady and capable man, with eleven years' recommendation from his present place. Apply at private stable, No. 108 West 30th-st.

HELP WANTED.

CHROMOS.—A GOOD CANVASSER WANTed; one acquainted with the City retail trade. Apply at No. 21 John-st., second floor.

COAL.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON—DELIVered immediately; made from imported coal. Manhattan Gas Works, 15th-st. and Avenue C.
J. SMITH.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones; finest [illegible] in the City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Westminster and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, Q, Box No. 153 Times Office.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, on second floor of first-class house, in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., will be rented to a single gentleman; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address with name, J. T., Box No. 140 Times Office.

A FRONT (ALCOVE) ROOM, ON SECond floor; gas, fire, hot and cold water; $25. Back room, closet, gas and fire; $20; next to bath-room, &c. Also, hall room on third floor, $7; good table; best references. J. M. CHAPMAN, No. 124 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 13 BOND-ST., OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only; no meals; suite rooms on second floor and two parlors on first floor, front; house heated throughout; prices moderate.

A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF ROOMS suitable for an artist, or one or two persons, elegantly furnished, without board, to let, together or separately. For particulars inquire at No. 133 West 36th-st., near Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to families or single gentlemen, with or without private table; terms moderate.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM, GAS, BATH, water-closet and large closet adjoining, to let single or together; private table, if desired. No. 68 4th-st., near 2d-av.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH-ST.—TWO SUITES of elegantly-furnished rooms, on first and second floors; also single room for a gentleman. Strictly first-class board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen or a family; No. 48 West 15th-st.; house first-class; highest reference exchanged.

TO LET—THE PARLOR FLOOR, THREE rooms, also third-story front room, to two or three gentlemen, with breakfast, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; references exchanged.

SECOND FLOOR—WITH OR WITHOUT private table; also, other rooms for families or gentlemen, with board, at No. 53 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.; references.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS or separately, in strictly private family; comforts of home offered; private table if desired. No. 278 4th-av., near 21st-st. Unexceptionable references.

TO LET—NO. 23 CHARLTON-ST., NEAR Macdougal-st., a cosy upper room for one or two gentlemen; family private.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S—ONE PARLOR and bedroom to let, with board; No. 279 4th-av.; house adjoining Calvary Church.

NO. 165 MADISON-AV.—AN ELEGANT parlor floor to rent, with private table, to a first-class family.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.

Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

A THOROUGH-GOING ENGLISH School, on the old-fashioned New-England plan, for young ladies and misses. French by a Parisian; lessons in wax flowers. Refers to patrons. No. 102 West 39th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, or *Home Journal*, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

A SOUTHERN LADY (AN ACCOMplished musician) desires a few more pupils in music, or French, English and music. Address C. F. W., Box 1,842 Post-office.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGton, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL, NO. 83 WEST 11TH-ST.—English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 124 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for Young Children, No. 224 East 10th-st.

SHIPPING.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Saturday, Nov. 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Tuesday, Nov. 29.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Friday, Dec. 9.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken, Monday, Dec. 19.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE ....Nov. 24
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) Dec. 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS ....Dec. 8

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE

FOR
PUERTO PLATA,
SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail-steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.

The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Coit* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. [illegible] Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.—NILSSON.

First appearance in America of
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON IN ORATORIO.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor of announcing that Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will appear for the first time in Handel's sublime oratorio,

THE MESSIAH,
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 25, AT 8,

assisted by
Miss PAULINE CANISSA, Mr. GEO. SIMPSON,
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Mr. M. W. WHITNEY
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION and Grand Orchestra, under the
CONDUCTORSHIP OF MR. GEO. BRISTOW.
ADMISSION $2.
RESERVED SEATS $3 AND $4.
SATURDAY, NOV. 26,
At 1 o'clock (doors open at 12,)
FIFTH AND LAST NILSSON MATINEE,
Prior to Mlle. Christina Nilsson's departure for the West.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by CARY, BRIGNOLI, VERGER, VIEUXTEMPS.
The Grand Orchestra under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK.
Conductor, SIGNOR BOSONI.

Admission to Matinee, $2; Reserved seats, $1 extra.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 29, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
LAST NILSSON ORATORIO NIGHT.

Sale of seats for all the above will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 9 A. M., at Steinway Hall, on 14th-st.; Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and also at No. 114 Broadway.

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON'S LAST MATINEE,

AT STEINWAY HALL ON 14TH-ST.

Mr. Max Strakosch respectfully announces that MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON will give one Grand Nilsson Matinee, prior to departure for the West,

SATURDAY, NOV. 26, AT 2 P. M.,

assisted by CARY, BRIGNOLI, VERGER, VIEUXTEMPS. Grand Orchestra, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.

Conductor ....SIGNOR BOSONI

GENERAL ADMISSION, $2.
RESERVED SEATS, $1 EXTRA.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on TUESDAY, 22d, at the Hall, also Schirmer's, No. 701, and at No. 114 Broadway, at 9 A. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

99TH TO 105TH TIME.
FIFTEENTH WEEK
of
MR.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in his world-renowned character of
"RIP VAN WINKLE,"
in Boucicault's beautiful legendary drama of that name.
EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—SPECIAL.

EXTRA MATINEE
of
RIP VAN WINKLE
with
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
on THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 24,
Commencing at 1½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MONDAY, NOV. 21,
First time here of
THE HUNCHBACK.

Characters by Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Davenport, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Polk, Mr. Davidge, Mr. De Vere, Mr. Bascomb, Mr. Browne, Mr. Matthison, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Beekman.

TUESDAY, NOV. 22,
First time here of
THE HEIR AT LAW.

Characters by Miss Newton, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Winter, Miss Vollmer, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Polk, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Matthison, Mr. Browne, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Burnett.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT
AND EVERY EVENING
AND SATURDAY
MATINEE,
FERNANDE.

The great Parisian Sensation. SPECIAL MATINEE of "FERNANDE" on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE,
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2.
SPECIAL MATINEE
THANKSGIVING, (THURSDAY,) AT 2.
EXTRA HOLIDAY FUN.
SECURE YOUR SEATS IN TIME.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

ANOTHER NEW ATTRACTION.
First appearance of
CHARLES FISH,
THE CHALLENGE BARE-BACK,
SOMERSAULT RIDER.
THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY, at 2½.
THURSDAY, at 2½.
FRIDAY, at 2½.
SATURDAY, at 2½, also EVERY NIGHT, at 8.
A DAZZLING DISPLAY OF
EQUESTRIANISM AND ATHLETIC WONDERS.
THE CORPS OF ARTISTS
in a programme embracing
ALL THAT IS NOVEL, THRILLING, and SENSATIONAL in the
VARIOUS SPECIALTIES OF THE ARENA.
THOROUGH-BRED HORSES, PONIES, &c.

FRENCH READINGS—THIRD OF THE COURSE.—TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 22, at 3 o'clock, Hall of the Union League Club. Tickets $1.

Mr. FAVARGER respectfully informs subscribers and the public that, to avoid interference with the Philharmonic Rehearsals, the subsequent French Readings will take place on TUESDAY AFTERNOONS. Address No. 8 East 9th-st.

MR. FAVARGER WILL ORGANIZE three classes, to facilitate all those who wish to follow his peculiar plan of simultaneous exercises, by which adults will acquire a power to speak French correctly and fluently:

One class for ladies at 11 o'clock $25
One class for gentlemen at 8½ o'clock 25
One evening class at 7 o'clock 10

In special classes for reading, &c., at ladies' houses, $50 each member.

Persons interested may apply for free tickets of admission to the first illustrative lesson, which will take place for each class on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21 and 23.

For tickets and other particulars, M. FAVARGER can be addressed or seen, No. 8 East 9th-st., before 1 and at 7 P. M.

LECTURES

PROF. DOREMUS

Will deliver a Course of Four Illustrated Lectures on the TRIUMPHS OF MODERN SCIENCE, at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, THURSDAY, Dec. 1; THURSDAY, Dec. 8; THURSDAY, Dec. 15; and MONDAY, Dec. 19.

Admission to single lecture $1 50
Tickets for the course, with reserved seats 5 00

To be had at the Hall of the Association, and at the prominent book and music stores.

LECTURE ON HEALTH TO LADIES—Dr. MARY DIXON JONES, who has lectured eight or ten years on Physiology, Health, Disease, &c., will open a course in Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 13th-st., on 28th of this month, 3 P. M. Continues Dec. 1, 6, 8 and 10—same hour. A fine apparatus, maps, plates, manikins, papier-mache preparations, &c., &c. Tickets to the course, $1; single lecture, 30 cents. First lecture free.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

"BIRDIE," BY VIENNA DEMOREST, NILSSON'S first AMERICAN SONG, now in Press, and will be ready in a few days. Price, 35 cts. Also, just published, LIGHT FANTASTIC, a brilliant Galop by the same composer.

Either or both mailed free on receipt of price.
WM. A. POND & CO.,
547 Broadway, N. Y.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

Morning Class now forming for ladies and children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10. Suitable for ladies desirous of taking a few lessons to learn the Boston. Also, Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Afternoon Class, at 4 o'clock on the same days.

Children's Evening Class will commence on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 WEST 4TH-ST.—Classes every day and evening. All dances taught in one quarter; six perfectly in six private lessons.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

AMERICAN PLAN,
BROADWAY AND 29TH-ST.,

Will open Jan. 1, with elevator and all the modern improvements.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND,
Proprietors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DEATH OF THE LATE FLORA McDONALD.

At the request of Dr. Joseph Worster, of No. 115 East 30th-st., whose name has been unjustly and with so much apparent malignity connected with the death of the unfortunate woman, Flora McDonald, we the undersigned jurors in the case, having made a full and thorough investigation of it, are fully convinced that the death was the result of causes in operation before she came into Dr. Worster's hands for treatment, that she concealed from him the fact that any serious trouble had existed, indeed, denied it when questioned by the Doctor, and that during her illness, the fatal results of which are not uncommon, she was skillfully, kindly and scientifically treated by him.

Signed,
FORDYCE BARKER, M. D., No. 85 Madison-av.
WM. C. ROBERTS, M. D., No. 105 West 21st-st.
J. MARION SIMS, M. D., No. 13 East 28th-st.
JOHN J. CRANE, M. D., No. 31 West 21st-st.
JOHN P. GARRISH, M. D., No. 40 West 21st-st.
ROBT. A. BARRY, M. D., No. 232 East 13th-st.
J. C. NOTT, M. D., No. 50 West 22d-st.
CHAS. A. BUDD, M. D., No. 34 West 22d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

SUFFERERS OF THE WAR.

A
GRAND NATIONAL BAZAAR,

Organized by the French and American ladies of New-York City, has been opened at the Armory of the Seventy-first (formerly Thirty-seventh) Regiment, Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts.,

EVERY DAY FROM 1 P. M. TILL 10 P. M.,
in aid of the
SUFFERERS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Twenty tables richly furnished with the most beautiful variety of articles.

GRAND CONCERT
BY THE SPLENDID BAND OF THE BAZAAR,
under the direction of
Mr. ANTONIO L. MORA.

MONDAY, Nov. 21, Grand Concert by the United States Band of Fort Hamilton.

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES.
NOVELTIES.
BRIC-A-BRAC.

By direction of the ladies of the Committee, the correct change will be rendered in all cases, and the number of chances in the lotteries will be fixed in advance.

TICKETS:
Admission ....25c.
Season tickets $1

TO BE OBTAINED ANYWHERE.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.

near 6th-av.
Last week of the engagement of
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
who will appear on
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
NOV. 21 and 22, in the famous
Revolutionary drama of
CHARLOTTE CORDAY;
or, PARIS IN '93.

In the course of the drama Mrs. Lander will chaunt the famous

MARSEILLAISE.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23,
Last night but three of Mrs. Lander's engagement.
FROU-FROU.
THURSDAY—GRAND FROU-FROU MATINEE.

WALLACK'S.

SPLENDID TRIUMPH OF LEGITIMATE COMEDY.
MONDAY—First time this season.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
TUESDAY—THE RIVALS.
WEDNESDAY—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
THURSDAY—THANKSGIVING NIGHT,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
FRIDAY—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
SATURDAY MATINEE, Nov. 26, at 1½ P. M.—
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
SATURDAY NIGHT—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Due notice will be given of the production of the two new comedies, COQUETTES and BIRTH.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

THE GREATEST HIT ON RECORD.
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
TUMULTUOUS ENTHUSIASM.
Second week of the great sensation
LES BRIGANDS.
LES BRIGANDS.

FIORELLA, (evenings,) ....LEA SILLY
FIORELLA, (matinees,)...CELINE MONTALAND
FRAGOLETTA ....ELISE PERSINI

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
THURSDAY, Nov. 24,
THANKSGIVING GALA
EXTRA MATINEE AT 2.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 B'WAY.

First week of the great representatives of burlesque, MR. AND MRS. JNO. L. HALL, and the popular favorite, Miss MARION TAYLOR. Three splendid pieces—FAUST, LOVE AMONG THE ROSES, and Leffingwell's great specialty of ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
In active preparation, LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY.

SUNDAY, NOV. 20.—Grand Sacred Concert for the benefit of Mr. C. ANSCHUTZ, with a grand orchestra, the best artists, Beethoven and Teutonia Mannerchor.

MISS MARIE KREBS'

GRAND CONCERT OF CLASSICAL AND MODERN PIANO-FORTE MUSIC, at Steinway Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, with the assistance of Mme. Krebs-Michalesi, contralto; Mr. Carl Werner, violoncello; and Carl Hamm, violin. Admission $1. Tickets for sale at Steinway Hall, and all the principal music-stores.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER NEW-YORK
FIRE DEPARTMENT
will be given
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1871.

Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies.
JAS. F. WENMANN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
J. JOSEPH WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.

Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be procured on application to
JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN COLUMBARIAN SOCIETY, at H. Colell's Building, No. 202 Chatham-square, of fancy pigeons and singing birds, opens on MONDAY, the 21st of November, until SATURDAY, the 26th of November, 1870. Birds received for exhibition on Monday, the 21st of November. P. C. BIEGEL, President; GEO. PURVIS, Treasurer; J. BARTON, Secretary.

MR. A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH Readings, Union League Club, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Class for ladies, after his peculiar plan for mastering French, open for a few more pupils. Mr. FAVARGER, No. 8 East 9th-st., home till 1 P. M. Readings and lessons, $1 each.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

THANKSGIVING.

THANKSGIVING

AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
No. 155 Worth-st., New-York.

This institution depends upon voluntary contributions for its support, and this year presents the following statement of work for the past twelve months:

Some three hundred and fifty thousand meals have been given. Ninety-one thousand lodgings given. Over one hundred thousand pounds of bread, besides potatoes, meal, fuel, &c., have been furnished to the poor. More than seven hundred dollars in money given to worthy poor. Eleven hundred and seventy-one children taught in our school. Average daily attendance three hundred and seventy.

Our treasury is now largely overdrawn, and it is hoped that the contributions will be liberal, as our wants are urgent.

Children will dine at 1 o'clock. After they have eaten we open our doors to all who desire to come to the feast. The sight is usually an affecting one—men, women and children, pinched by hunger and want, flock to our tables. We desire to make preparations for fifteen hundred.

Services will commence in the new and beautiful chapel, which was finished this year, at 12 o'clock, and continue until about 4 o'clock. All are invited to attend these interesting exercises, which will consist of addresses, singing of glees, anthems, &c., by the children.

Clothing and materials, new or second-hand, and all articles of food, will be gratefully received and sent for, on notice being sent to the House.

TRUSTEES,
(Who are also incorporators.)

Archibald Russell, President; Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer; George F. Betts, Secretary; Charles Ely, Marshall Lefferts, Frederick G. Foster, Morris K. Jesup, D. Lydig Suydam, C. H. Dabney.

W. F. BARNARD,
Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers EMPIRE STATE, Capt. A. P. ORSWELL, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: EMPIRE STATE 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River, for Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steam-boat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers

NEWPORT,	OLD COLONY,
Com. A. G. SIMMONS,	Com. B. M. SIMMONS.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction of fare daily—Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 44, between Spring and Charlton sts., at 6 o'clock. Fare deck, 50c.; cabin, $1; with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. Fare Sundays as heretofore.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with [illegible]

THE BALL SEASON.

Brilliant Programmes of this City and Brooklyn.

Some of the Features of the Leading Festivities of the Winter—Political, Charitable and Social Balls—What it Costs to Get Up an Entertainment at the Academy—Facts Useful to Those Who "Trip the Light Fantastic Toe."

The ball season has again returned, and already the "busy hum of preparation" for its festivities may be noted on every hand. Previous seasons have been fittingly called "brilliant," but it is believed that none will compete with the present in the amount of amusement afforded. The sister cities of New-York and Brooklyn vie with each other as to which will be most richly represented, and no pains will be spared by either of the rivals to bear off the palm of superiority. In order that our readers may know of all of the good things in store for lovers of the dance, we have prepared the following detailed programme of the Winter's entertainment:

Of course the leading balls of the season will take place at the Academy of Music, on Fourteenth-street. They always do. The number is comparatively few, however, and very select, the cost being too great for individual resources. It is a rare occurrence that an individual attempts, singly, to get up a ball at that establishment, the only instance in memory being the Connolly Reception, the expense of which was borne by Sheriff O'BRIEN. The ball committees who endeavor to secure the building are generally referred to RULLMAN, who, with supreme indifference as to whether they engage the house or not, after assuring himself of the character of the parties or association wishing to hire, informs them that $1,100 is the price for one night; the proprietors reserving the right to all revenues derived from the hat rooms—the tax upon hats being fifty cents each. This right is sometimes partially waived in the cases of subscription balls, to which invitations are issued, like that of the Baxter Hop, where the "hat money" charged is one dollar, the Association dividing the profits with the Academy. The cost of a brass band and orchestra is the next considerable item, nothing less than $1,000 securing the services of a first-class company of musicians. After that comes the printing and advertising, which draws out a full thousand more, and allows of only modest tickets and orders of dancing, and last in the list is the corps of attendants, who cost not a trifle in the aggregate. Besides those named, there are other expenses, known to committees as "incidental," which might be set down at about $900, making the expense of a full-dress ball at the Academy, with but little attempt at display, about $4,000. Out of this total there is, in the majority of instances, to be deducted from $300 to $600 paid for the privilege of selling suppers, and wines and liquors. Four thousand dollars as the pay of the fiddler to those who would dance at the Academy is, of course, an under-estimation of the expenses of many of the balls of the season. The majority of those which took place last Winter cost from $6,000 to $10,000, and a few overran the last-mentioned sum.

The expenses of a single gentleman attending one of the Academy balls, with partner, supposing him to be of an economical turn of mind and only ambitious to make a "respectable" appearance, will make the following bill of items: Ticket, $5 to $10; box, $10; carriage, $5; suppers $4; two bottles of wine, (for friends at the table,) $8; bar expenses, $5; bouquet for his inamorata, $5; gloves, $2; minor items, $2—a total of $46 to $56. Should he be married, an extra item is to be added for a ball costume for his wife, to cost not less than $250, as a lady must not wear the same dress twice during the season. The personal expenditures of the majority of ball-room *habitués*, however, far exceed the figures just mentioned. Hundreds of dollars, and, in some instances, thousands, even, are spent for one night's amusement.

THE GREAT BALLS.

The Academy has been engaged for nine grand balls, up to the time of this writing. They are as follows: Jan. 5, ball of the Americus Club; Jan. 9, Twenty-second Regiment; Jan. 11, La Coterie, (hotel clerks;) Jan. 18, M. T. Brennan Coterie; Jan. 23, Roman Catholic Orphans; Jan. 25, Baxter Hop; Jan. 26, Cercle L'Harmonie Francais; Jan. 30, Fireman's Ball; Feb. 14, Liederkranz. Although the Charity, Arion, and Old Guard propose to give their annual grand balls, they are, as yet, undecided as to the time. Of the foregoing, that of the Americus Club is expected to be the most brilliant. Great preparations are being made for the event, and money seems to be no object whatever. Twenty thousand dollars is to be the cost of the ball, as estimated by those who ought to know. Irving Hall has been engaged, in conjunction with the Academy, and a bridge will connect the two buildings, as was done by the Seventh Regiment some years ago. The bridge will be carpeted and festooned with flags and flowers. The Academy will not be decorated, but Irving Hall will be transformed into a fairy palace. The walls will be draped with flags and, festooned with over $5,000 worth of flowers. Costly statuary, bought and loaned for the occasion, will be grouped around the hall. A large fountain will be placed in the centre of the room, of handsome design, and throwing a jet half way to the ceiling. At the four corners of the hall there will be placed four fountains *d'eau de cologne*, to add to the perfume of the flowers. Two hundred and fifty musicians, it is stated, under the leadership of GRAFULLA, will "discourse" music from brass and string instruments, one band to be stationed in Irving Hall and the other in the Academy. The Club has adopted a uniform, to be worn at the ball, to consist of a blue cloth dress-coat, with (some say) gold, and others gilt, buttons; white cashmere vest, ditto; white neck-tie, and pantaloons of blue cloth with gold stripes, and patent-leather boots. Supper will be served in the supper-rooms of both halls. Should the programme be fully carried out, it will probably be the most gorgeous and expensive ball that has ever been given in New-York.

The Twenty-second Regiment's ball will be one of the most notably select and fashionable of the season. All military balls are select in the character of the participants, and the Twenty-second is pre-eminently so. The *esprit de corps* of the regiment makes every member a vigilant policeman, and everything in the shape of an improper element is rigidly excluded from their festivities. For the next one in order, La Coterie, extensive preparations for costumes, decorations, &c., are being made, and Mr. GEO. HINKLE, of the Astor House, is working most assiduously to forward the arrangements, though the programme is yet incomplete.

The Brennan Coterie, from the manner in which the Association has already begun its work, bids fair to achieve as signal a triumph as that of last year. Each member is assessed $25 to pay the expenses.

The "Roman Catholic Orphans'," which netted such a handsome sum for the benefit of the Asylum fund last year, will be, as it always is, attended by the *elite* of Catholic society.

The Baxter Hop, invariably a jolly and well-attended social affair, will have, if possible, a greater time than ever this year, as more than 2,000 tickets of invitation will be issued. In this connection it may be noted that the Association will also repeat their annual "calico hop," at Irving Hall, Feb. 23.

No programme has as yet been agreed upon by the Cercle L'Harmonie, (masquerade.) The forty-second annual ball in aid of the Widows and Orphans of the old Fire Department is always a pleasant, social reunion, and is a worthy charity, deserving the recognition of all who remember the gallant deeds of the old "fire laddies" of New-York. Five dollars will be the price of the tickets. The Liederkranz Society began their programme for the season Nov. 13. It consists of five concerts, three soirées, (one masked,) a children's festival, and a ball at the Club-house, and the annual grand ball, for which no arrangements have been made, except the hiring of the Academy.

AT IRVING HALL.

The attractions at Irving Hall are great as ever, and the season at that popular place of resort will be very successful. The hall has been refitted and thoroughly renovated. Two new boxes have been constructed in the proscenium, and ten stalls in the galleries. The hall has been furnished with gas fixtures with white globes imported expressly, which will throw a brilliant light upon the scene. The hat-rooms have been enlarged to hold 1,700 hats, and the supper-room has been lengthened so as to seat 500 persons. Extensive alterations have been made in the bar, and the refreshment and other rooms have been thoroughly renovated. Engagements have been made for seventy balls from Nov. 22 to Feb. 28, as follows:

The charitable are:

Nov. 22—Red Mens Lodge.
Nov. 24—United Brothers, F. A. M.
Nov. 29—New-York Ship Joiners' Benevolent Association.
Dec. 6—Washington Chapter, F. A. M.
Dec. 8—Post Cameron, No. 79, G. A. R.
Dec. 12—Ossian Lodge, I. O. O. F.
Dec. 13—Dry Goods Clerks' Association.
Dec. 15—Thistle Lodge, F. A. M.
Dec. 21—Copestone Lodge, F. A. M.
Dec. 22—Scotia Lodge, No. 634, F. A. M.
Dec. 28—Manhattan Commandery, F. A. M.
Dec. 29—Independent, No. 96, I. O. B.
Dec. 30—Sons of Liberty.
Jan. 3—Journeymen Tailors' P. I. B. Union.
Jan. 4—Private Coachmen's B. A.
Jan. 10—Excelsior Lodge, F. A. M.
Jan. 25—Hermitage Lodge, I. O. O. F.
Feb. 8—French Cooks' Benevolent Association.
Feb. 9—B. P. O. Elks.

The social and pleasure clubs are:

Nov. 23—American Association.
Nov. 28—American Coterie.
Dec. 1—H. N. Society.
Dec. 3—Children's Matinée.
Dec. 5—Terpsichorean Social Union.
Dec. 14—I. C. S. Club.
Dec. 17—Children's Matinée.
Dec. 20—Young Men's Roman Catholic Association.
Dec. 23—Hendrik Hudson.
Dec. 24—Children's Matinée.
Dec. 26—Friendship Club.
Dec. 27—Ballinaslar Social Club.
Dec. 31—Children's Matinée.
Jan. 6—Adams Express.
Jan. 11—Knickerbocker Association.
Jan. 12—Shanghai Hop.
Jan. 13—Caledonian Club.
Jan. 14—Children's Matinée.
Jan. 18—Hoboken Turtle Club.
Jan. 19—Company I., Twelfth Regiment.
Jan. 20—Hessian Association.
Jan. 26—United Association of Heavy Men of the State of New-York.
Jan. 28—Matinée Ball.
Jan. 31—B. H. P. Club.
Feb. 2—Columbia Boat Club.
Feb. 3—T. M. Association.
Feb. 8—S. M. D.'s.
Feb. 13—Mozart Verein.
Feb. 15—Stuyvesant Club.
Feb. 16—Amt Hagner Club.
Feb. 17—Henry Clay Club.
Feb. 21—H. U. C.
Feb. 22—Washington Continentals.
Feb. 23—Baxter Calico Hop.
Feb. 25—Matinée Ball.

The political are:

Nov. 30—Richard O'Gorman Association.
Dec. 7—M. T. Brennan Association.
Dec. 16—Cummings Association.
Dec. 19—John Galvin Association.
Jan. 9—Thomas Kivlen Coterie.
Jan. 16—Thomas Coman Reception.
Jan. 17—Blair Association.
Jan. 23—N. O. Y. B. (Tony Hartman.)
Jan. 24—John Scott Coterie.
Jan. 27—Thomas F. Daly Coterie.
Jan. 30—E. L. Shandley Association.
Feb. 1—William Walsh Association.
Feb. 6—Walter Roche Club.
Feb. 10—James O'Donnell Club.
Feb. 28—Charles Cornell Association.

APOLLO HALL.

Apollo Hall has been refrescoed by GARIBALDI, and the supper-rooms have been enlarged to 118 by 160 feet, and will now seat 800 persons at table. The hall is always rented with the understanding that the proprietor is to reserve to himself the right to sell suppers. The fact that this hall is under the personal supervision of Gen. FERERO is a sufficient guarantee of everything being of first-class character. Thirty-five engagements for balls have been made, extending from Nov. 21 to Dec. 31.

The charitable are:

Nov. 21—Long Shoremen's Benevolent Association.
Nov. 22—Ladies' Bicken Kohler (Jewish.)
Nov. 25—Horse-shoers' Benevolent Protection Society.
Nov. 28—Morocco Dressers' Union.
Nov. 30—Engineers' Protection Association.
Dec. 2—Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Dec. 5—United Butchers' Association.
Dec. 6—Father Mathew No. 1.
Dec. 7—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
Dec. 8—Columbian Lodge F. and A. M.
Dec. 9—Plate-Printers' Union, New-York.
Dec. 13—Manhattan Chapter F. and A. M.
Dec. 14—Journeymen Plumbers' Benevolent Union.
Dec. 15—Montefiore Benevolent Union.
Dec. 16—Alpha Chapter, Eastern Star.
Dec. 26—Coach-Drivers' P. B. Association.
Dec. 29—Ladies' Hebrew Sewing Society.
Dec. 30—Bricklayers' Union No. 2.

The Social and Pleasure Clubs are:

Nov. 23—P. Divers Association.
Nov. 24—Literary Cluster.
Nov. 26—Frederick Salmsen's.
Nov. 29—Edwin Booth's Mechanical Association.
Dec. 2—Farnsworth Hop.
Dec. 10—Revard Club.
Dec. 12—Pyramid Association.
Dec. 17—Farnsworth Hop.
Dec. 19—New-York Telegrapher's Ball.
Dec. 20—Company F, Eighth Regiment.
Dec. 22—Progress Club.
Dec. 27—Troop E, Cavalry Regiment.
Dec. 31—Farnsworth Hop.
Dec. 28—Hon. Michael Norton Association, a political club.

LYRIC HALL.

Lyric Hall will not have as many ball nights this Winter as last, the hall being otherwise occupied for concerts, lectures, &c. Nevertheless, it is very popular, as will appear by the fact that twenty-one engagements have been made from Nov. 21 to Dec. 28, as follows:

Nov. 21—Hudson Guards, (political.)
Nov. 22—Ward Pleasure Club.
Nov. 23—Our Own Social.
Nov. 24—Aquary Association.
Nov. 29—Charter Oak Pleasure Club.
Nov. 30—Clinton Coterie, (social.)
Dec. 1—Social Club.
Dec. 3—Thalia Club, dramatic performance and ball.
Dec. 5—Trenor's Soiree, (social.)
Dec. 6—Post Isaac Stevens G. A. R., (charitable.)
Dec. 7—Scotia Division S. of T., (charitable.)
Dec. 8—Unity Lodge F. and A. M.
Dec. 10—Standard Club, (social.)
Dec. 12—Young Men's No. 1 T. U. B., (charitable.)
Dec. 13—St. Carthage Association, (social.)
Dec. 14—Independent Friendship Association, (social.)
Dec. 15—Columbian Yatch Club, (social.)
Dec. 16—Lyric Club, (social.)
Dec. 19—Peter F. Fargo Coterie, (political.)
Dec. 20—Social Hop.
Dec. 28—Hope Lodge No. 11, (charitable.)

AT THE HOTELS.

The St. Nicholas, Astor, Grand Central, Metropolitan, Grand and St. Elmo will certainly afford their guests an opportunity to "trip it on the light fantastic." The annual ball to the guests of the Metropolitan Hotel, by the Messrs. LELAND, will be given during the Winter, at a time not yet fixed upon. The ball of the employes of the Astor House will also take place this year. The large dining-room of the Metropolitan, in which many of the pleasantest reunions of past seasons occurred, as those of the Mortar Commandery, K. T., Washington Grey Cavalry, and "Invincibles," has not, as yet, been engaged for ball purposes, although, as stated by Mr. WARREN LELAND, many applications have been refused, it being the intention of the proprietors to permit nothing but affairs of the most select character to take place under their roof. The St. Cloud and Park-avenue Hotels will give repetitions of the hops which were so much enjoyed by those who attended them last Winter.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Mr. THEODORE MOSS, the gentlemanly treasurer of Wallack's Theatre informed the TIMES' reporter, that extensive preparations would be made for the grand Charity ball, and that an effort would be made to revive the Dramatic Fund ball, that association being in much need of assistance. Mr. MOSS also made mention of a "Lunatic's ball," which after further question was explained to be a charity to be inaugurated this season at the Academy by Mrs. ROOSEVELT and the lady management of the Charity ball, for the benefit of the Lunatic Asylum.

The Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, will be occupied every night by ball parties of the east side, the majority of them to be given by the German and French. The smaller public hops of the Arion, Teutonia &c., will be given at this hall. Brookes' Assembly Rooms, in Grand-street, has been placed in excellent order for dances, and Mr. BROOKES has on his book of engagements the names of twenty-two associations. The Union Assembly Rooms, Central and Military Halls, in the Bowery; Dramatic Hall, and a legion of other ball-rooms, north, south, east and west, of all classes and degrees, will be rendered gay and festive by gatherings of "fair women and brave men."

Among the private hops, invitations to the soirées of the Murray Hill sociables are the most sought after.

In conclusion, a few hints as to the "correct thing" in dress may be given. Last Winter a movement, possibly in the interests of tailors and button-makers, was made to introduce the blue coat with these ornaments and a light color of pantaloons. The attempt was frowned down, however, and New-York fashionables still adhere to the sombre black. The black swallow-tail still prevails, and is allied to black pants and a vest cut low with rolling collar and with three buttons. Shirt bosoms are without plaits, and to be at the height of style must be delicately embroidered with dainty vines. Wellington and Florence collars, with a black neck-tie, are also the decrees of Dame Fashion. Diamond studs are to be worn for full dress only. The long Venetian chain is to be worn when practicable, and pure white is still to be the color for "kids"—all of which is obtained from the best authorities.

THE SEASON IN BROOKLYN.

List of the Balls and Receptions that Are to Take Place in the City of Churches.

The Brooklyn devotees of Terpsichore, the light-footed goddess, welcome the present ball season with bright anticipation. As yet there have been but two balls given that were in any way worthy of note. The first of these was that of the Twenty-third Regiment, which took place at the Academy of Music on the 8th inst., and the second was a "masquerade," which was held on the same evening under the direction of Mr. EAVES at the Brooklyn Hall. There has, of course, been any number of private dances, and of target companies and social club entertainments, but the charity and popular receptions, for which Brooklyn has long been celebrated, have not yet taken place. The first of the large balls will be given at Sawyer's Assembly Rooms on the 23d prox. by the Les Enjoyables Association. This organization has been in the habit of giving an annual ball for several years past. On the 28th, the Musaeola Association will receive their lady friends at the same place. On the 30th inst., a grand reception will be given by Prof. MARTIN'S Dancing Academy. Indeed, the entertainments that have taken place under the auspices of the military in former years have been of the first order, and it is probable that those to be held during the coming Winter will furnish plenty of enjoyment to those who attend. "The Sawyer's Assembly Rooms" will be opened on the evening of December the 8th, by the patrons, students and trustees of the "Packer Institute." To those who know anything about this institution the name will be a sufficient guarantee for the good management of the reception. Several of the young ladies belonging to the Institute have expressed themselves as delighted with the arrangements for the reception.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians will occupy Brooklyn Hall on the same evening. For several years past these worthy sons of the Green Isle have mingled in the "witcheries of the dance." Last year their "annual" was attended by any number of Irish girls.

At "Sawyer's," on the 15th of the same month, the La Favorita Association will occupy the floor and "trip the light fantastic toe."

The Sunny Side Literary Association will hold their annual ball on the 13th prox. at Brooklyn Hall, and on the 20th the employes of the Union Ferry Company will show themselves at the same place. With January, however, the principal balls of the season will be ushered in. Of these the Schuetzencorps comes first in order; it will take place at Brooklyn Hall on the 11th of the month.

The event among the Scottish residents of the City—the Caledonian Ball—will take place on the 17th. What attractions the Caledonian festivities have for the sons and daughters of the land of "cakes" can only be appreciated by those who visit one of their balls.

Until the middle of February the attention of dancers will be almost constantly occupied by hops and private receptions. On the 13th of the latter month the Academy of Music will be reopened, and the feet of merry dancers will trip across its ample floor under the genial auspices of the Twenty-first Regiment. This is expected to be the finest affair of the season. On the 20th of the same month the Academy will be again occupied by the Saengerbund Association.

CLOSE OF THE TROTTING SEASON.

Capital Trots at Fleetwood Park Yesterday—New-Berlin Girl and Rosa Lee the Winners—Equine Events for Thanksgiving Day.

Sporting men have been unusually favored this Fall by the continuance of pleasant weather, and there has been more trotting on the various tracks about New-York than has been known for years at so late a period in the season. The air, afternoons, has been almost too biting for the comfort of the spectators, but the tracks have been in the finest possible condition, and the time made in the different contests excellent. On Thanksgiving day, there will be trotting and running at Union Course, and at Fleetwood, a couple of equine events will be decided, and with these races the season will probably close.

At the Morrisania Course there has been several good trots during the past week, and on each day the attendance of spectators has been flattering and cheering to the management. On Thursday there was a capital match between the *Pownal* mare, driven by DAN MACE, and the sorrel mare *Josephine*, driven by the veteran SAM MCLAUGHLIN. The latter horse is the property of Mr. STOKES, a Wall-street banker, who backed her heavily on this occasion. The match was for $1,000 a side, and both horses went to wagon. The betting was in favor of the *Pownal* mare at odds of $100 to $60 before the start, and she gratified her backers by winning in three straight heats, the time being 2:34½, 2:38½, 2:39½. The first heat was closely contested, but in the last two miles *Josephine* was badly beaten.

Mr. STOKES was not satisfied with the result of this race, and bantered the owner of the *Pownal* mare to make another match for a similar stake, both horses to go in harness. The result was a second contest on Friday afternoon, and *Josephine* was again beaten. She won the second heat in the best time of the race, but was beaten in the other heats. The betting was heavier than on the first race, and the backers of *Josephine* lost a large sum of money. The time of the heat was 2:31½, 2:31, 2:32½, 2:36.

On the same afternoon, R. COHEN'S black horse *Tapioca* beat S. DOREMUS' roan gelding *Saltpetre* in three straight heats for a sweepstakes of $300, the time being 2:52, 2:49, 2:49.

In a match of $500, to wagons, between W. J. BURKE'S gray stallion *Jerry Creed*, and Dr. HEARD'S bay horse *Wonder*, the latter was distanced in the first heat. Time—3:08.

Yesterday the weather was altogether too cold for comfort, yet there was a large assemblage present at the Fleetwood track, and two capital trots were witnessed. The first was a match of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, between JOHN LOVETT'S chestnut mare *New-Berlin Girl*, and J. FLEK'S bay mare *Kitty*. The *Girl* was the favorite at $100 to $30 before the start, but lost the first-heat, *Kitty* leading throughout, and winning by a length. In the second heat *Kitty* again got the best of the send off, and led by a length all the way to the three-quarter pole. There she broke badly, and was beaten at the finish by a couple of lengths. The third heat was a repetition of the second, the *Girl* again winning, but the last heat was the best contested and most exciting of the race. *New-Berlin Girl* led a length around the first turn and an open length past the half-mile pole. On the turn next the woods she broke badly, and *Kitty* quickly took the lead, and passed the three-quarter pole a length in advance. The *Girl* trotted very fast to the head of the stretch, and the contest to the stand was a hot one, *Kitty* finally being beaten by a neck. The time was excellent throughout, the first mile being done in 2:37¼, the second in 2:36, the third in 2:37¼, and the fourth in 2:37¾.

The second race was between Mr. ROBERTS' bay gelding *Rob Roy*, P. MULLIN'S sorrel gelding *Jack*, Mr. GOFF'S sorrel gelding *Gaslight*, and P. MANEE'S sorrel mare *Rosa Lee*. All were Bull's Head horses, and although the time was not as good as in the first race, much interest was manifested in the result, and the triumph of PETE MANEE, the veteran driver, was received with shouts of applause. *Rob Roy* and *Rosa Lee* went in harness, and *Jack* and *Gaslight* under saddle. The purse was $250. In the first heat *Rob Roy* led to the three-quarter pole by a length and a half, but there broke, and was beaten out by *Rosa Lee* by a neck. Time—2:36. *Jack* and *Gaslight* were both distanced. The second and third heats were closely contested, but at the close, *Rob Roy* left his feet, and, in consequence lost the heat and the race. Time—2:52¼, 2:43¾.

The French Bazaar.

Sympathizers with the French cause will be gratified to hear that the French Bazaar is proving a greater success than was anticipated, even by its most sanguine projectors. The sales, we are told, are constantly brisk, and it is now thought that the sum realized will be quite large. For the information of those who may not clearly understand the objects and location of this charity, we state that the funds obtained are to be devoted to the aid of the sufferers by the war in France, and that the Bazaar is open daily at the Armory of the Seventy-first (formerly Thirty-seventh) Regiment, in Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. Here may be found twenty tables served by ladies who have for sale a great variety of tasteful and useful articles, while a fine band of music enlivens the scene. There is also at intervals vocal music by well-known artists. All citizens of French birth or extraction, and all who sympathize with bleeding France in her hour of trouble, should make a point to exert themselves in behalf of this undertaking. It has been devised by ladies of high social position and all that is done at the Bazaar is under their management.

Extensive Fire in Twenty-ninth Street—Several Buildings Damaged—Total Loss Over $60,000—Other Fires.

At 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the basement of the large four-story brick building at Nos. 215 and 217 East Twenty-ninth-street, occupied by the owners, G. L. and J. B. KELTY, as a furniture and shade manufactory. The flames spread with great rapidity, owing to the inflammable nature of the contents, and the entire structure was completely destroyed. The damage to the building is estimated at $20,000, and the loss in stock at $10,000, with an additional loss of $12,000 on the machinery. These losses are covered by insurance in the North American, Commercial, of Albany, and the Importers' and Traders', of this City. The flames extended to premises No. 219, occupied by seven or eight poor families, who sustained a collective loss of $8,000 on their furniture and other property, upon which they had not a dollar of insurance. The building is owned by Mr. M. HASTINGS, whose loss is $3,000; insured in City companies. No 213, on the other side of the factory, is a four-story brick building, owned and occupied by HENRY DUNPHY as a dwelling, and he sustained a loss of $1,000, covered by an insurance of $1,500. No. 216 East Thirtieth-street, owned and occupied by CHARLES BOUTON as a dwelling, was also damaged to the extent of $300; insured for $500. No. 218 East Thirtieth-street, owned and occupied by D. KELLER as a dwelling, was also injured by the fire, being damaged to the extent of $700. About $1,000 worth of furniture was destroyed in the building. The dwelling of Mrs. HERNE, at No. 220 East Thirtieth-street, was also damaged. Loss on building $800, and $1,000 on furniture; insured. The flames in the manufactory originated among some shavings, in an accidental manner.

Other Fires.

A fire occurred, yesterday afternoon, at the store of Messrs. SCHOENFELD & Co., dealers in hair goods, at No. 128 Columbia-street, when a damage of $200 was sustained. It was caused by a defective gas-pipe.

Some patent gas exploded, yesterday afternoon, at the oyster saloon of FREDERICK WHEATLEY, at No. 732 Eighth-avenue, when a damage of $100 was the result.

At 9 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the unfinished building at No. 63 Liberty-street, owned by JOHN MARQUAND, of No. 37 Wall-street, when only slight damage ensued. The origin of the flames is unknown.

The First Snow of the Season in the City.

Yesterday morning a cold and piercing wind set in from the north-west, which continued from nearly the same point throughout the day. About 11 A. M. what promised at first to be a genuine snow-storm began. For about twenty minutes the air was white with snow-flakes, which, however, left but a slight trace on the pavement. In the afternoon a few threatening clouds appeared on the horizon, but soon disappeared, the heavens clear and serene. The thermometer, at 6 A. M., was 30°; 12 M., 39°; 3 P. M., 35½°; 8 P. M., 35½°. Yesterday was colder than any day of the same date for thirty years past, with the exception of the 19th of November, 1842, and the 19th of November, 1867.

Personal.

Bernard Eckleman, North German Consul-General at Porto Rico, is at the Everett House. Ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont; Gen. Giles A. Smith, of Washington; Hon. E. McCook, of Colorado; Gen. D. H. Williams, of Pittsburg; Hon. James Putnam, of Iowa, and Col. J. B. Burbank, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commodore R. B. Lowry, of the United States Navy; Senator William Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, are at the Hoffman House. Major Perry, of the United States Army, and Hon. J. S. Harden, Jr., of Baltimore, are at the St. James Hotel. Commodore LeRoy, of the United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. Moses Adams, of Boston, H. H. Heller, of Albany, and J. C. Anthony, of Washington, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Hon. W. H. Wright, of Cincinnati, and R. G. Howell, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

POPULATION OF THE STATE.

Complete Census Returns of New-York State by Counties—Comparison with the Returns of 1860 and 1865—Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk Counties in Detail.

The census returns of the State of New-York for 1870 have just been completed, and the result will be found in one of the following tables by counties. In the same connection are given the figures of the years 1860 and 1865, showing the growth of population since those dates. The Counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk are given in detail. It will be seen that the population of New-York has increased 199,955 since 1865, and 112,672 since 1860; while Brooklyn has increased 100,228 and 129,679 since the same dates respectively. The population of the entire State has increased 539,069 within five years, and 490,111 within ten years past.

These are the figures:

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn. Wards.	1870			1860.	1865.
	Dwellings.	Families.	Inhabitants.		
1	627	1,133	6,431	6,967	6,123
2	833	1,920	9,118	9,817	8,760
3	1,365	1,578	9,984	10,084	8,890
4	1,413	3,000	12,116	11,766	11,506
5	1,571	5,897	20,490	17,490	17,820
6	2,537	5,421	28,300	27,710	26,407
7	3,057	6,280	22,316	12,096	15,968
8	1,589	1,921	9,603	9,190	9,829
9	2,153	3,797	15,277	17,343	23,443
10	4,021	7,026	34,613	23,258	28,658
11	2,324	4,370	21,242	28,851	18,242
12	1,898	3,963	18,305	11,083	13,085
13	2,045	3,567	18,711	17,958	17,791
14	1,631	4,598	20,649	15,475	15,436
15	2,034	3,972	18,402	10,566	11,449
16	....	....	26,478	21,181	24,379
17	1,821	3,800	17,391	7,934	10,234
18	1,506	2,139	11,908	4,316	6,053
19	1,497	2,087	16,324	6,697	8,055
20	2,923	3,690	19,173	....	13,980
21	4,451	5,687	27,915	....	....
21	1,816	2,354	11,863	....	....
Total			396,300	266,661	296,112
Flatbush	617	689	6,312	3,471	2,778
Flatlands	373	544	2,286	1,652	904
New-Lotts	1,576	2,106	9,805	1,286	1,627
New-Utrecht	539	624	3,298	3,271	5,009
Gravesend	393	420	2,131	2,781	3,394
Total towns			23,992		
Total county			420,292	279,122	310,824

Ward twenty-one was taken from ward nine. Ward twenty-two was taken from ward eight.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing	2,103	2,632	14,673	10,189	10,813
Hempstead	2,568	2,891	13,999	12,375	11,764
Jamaica	1,378	1,599	7,744	6,595	6,777
Newtown	2,952	4,129	20,287	13,725	13,891
N. Hempstead	1,183	1,267	6,541	5,419	5,325
Oyster Bay	2,000	2,140	10,603	9,168	9,417
Total			73,847	57,391	57,997

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Huntington	2,107	2,224	10,733	8,924	7,809
Smithtown	447	438	2,136	2,130	2,085
Islip	948	978	4,597	3,845	4,243
Brookhaven	2,050	2,199	10,188	9,923	10,159
Riverhead	731	788	3,459	3,044	3,226
E. Hampton	673	527	2,351	2,267	2,311
Shelter Island	132	134	645	506	570
S. Hampton	1,346	1,392	6,136	6,803	6,194
Southold	1,396	1,527	6,715	5,833	6,272
Total			46,960	43,275	42,869

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Castleton	1,301	1,693	9,519	6,778	7,683
Middletown	1,208	1,524	7,589	6,243	6,866
Northfield	1,251	1,217	5,949	4,841	5,201
Southfield	851	893	5,082	3,645	4,407
Westfield	932	1,040	4,905	3,985	4,052
Total			33,044	25,492	28,209

THE ENTIRE STATE.

	1870.	1865.	1860.
Albany	133,109	115,504	113,916
Allegany	40,764	40,285	41,881
Broome	44,176	37,933	35,906
Cattaraugus	44,924	42,205	43,886
Cayuga	59,513	55,730	55,767
Chautauqua	59,126	58,528	58,418
Chemung	35,341	31,923	26,917
Chenango	40,553	38,360	40,934
Clinton	48,623	45,713	45,735
Columbia	47,087	44,905	47,172
Cortland	25,220	24,815	26,294
Delaware	42,962	41,638	42,465
Dutchess	71,887	65,192	64,941
Erie	176,930	157,150	141,971
Essex	29,076	28,644	28,214
Franklin	30,717	28,575	30,837
Fulton	27,056	24,512	24,162
Genesee	32,209	32,728	32,189
Greene	38,403	31,710	31,930
Hamilton	2,960	2,653	3,024
Herkimer	39,936	39,154	40,561
Jefferson	64,450	66,448	69,825
Kings	*420,292	310,824	279,122
Lewis	28,452	27,840	28,580
Livingston	38,321	37,555	39,546
Madison	43,595	42,607	43,545
Monroe	117,462	104,235	100,648
Montgomery	34,510	31,447	30,866
New-York	926,341	726,386	813,669
Niagara	50,894	49,655	50,399
Oneida	110,036	102,713	105,202
Onondaga	104,404	93,352	90,686
Ontario	45,220	43,616	44,563
Orange	81,503	70,165	63,812
Orleans	27,822	28,603	28,717
Oswego	78,026	76,200	75,958
Otsego	48,698	48,616	50,157
Putnam	13,862	14,805	14,002
Queens	*73,847	57,997	57,391
Rensselaer	99,567	88,210	86,328
Richmond	*33,044	28,209	25,492
Rockland	25,163	20,788	22,492
St. Lawrence	84,861	80,994	83,689
Saratoga	51,513	49,892	51,729
Schenectady	21,348	20,888	20,002
Schoharie	33,239	33,353	34,469
Schuyler	18,219	18,441	18,840
Seneca	27,844	27,653	28,138
Steuben	67,996	66,192	66,690
Suffolk	*46,960	42,869	43,275
Sullivan	34,589	32,741	32,385
Tioga	30,573	28,183	28,748
Tompkins	33,168	30,696	31,409
Ulster	83,657	75,609	76,381
Warren	22,605	21,128	21,434
Washington	49,342	46,244	45,904
Wayne	47,720	47,498	47,762
Westchester	132,288	101,197	99,497
Wyoming	29,176	30,033	31,968
Yates	19,608	19,338	20,290
Total	4,370,846	3,831,777	3,880,735

*Estimated.

The Cleveland, Ohio, Murder Case—Dr. Galentine Arraigned for Trial—How He Felt With the Shackles On.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Nov. 17.

This forenoon several of the prisoners recently indicted by the Grand Jury for various crimes were arraigned before the Court of Common Pleas, Judge R. F. PAINE on the Bench, to enter their pleas. Among them were Dr. JAY F. GALENTINE, WILLIAM FOLLIOTT and WILLIAM SCHALLENBERG, all indicted for murder in the first degree. These three men were brought into the criminal Court-room by officers, at 9½ o'clock. On the way from the jail GALENTINE was handcuffed singly and attended by a policeman. FOLLIOTT and SCHALLENBERG being handcuffed together and attended by a Sheriff's officer. This was the first time, we believe, that GALENTINE had yet been shackled, and some time since he expressed a feeling of gladness that thus far he had not been subjected to that humiliation, not even having the irons on his wrists when taken to the Police Court for his examination. He bore the humiliation bravely, however, even cheerfully, and smiled as he passed within the bar of the Court. A considerable crowd of lawyers and curious spectators was collected within the bar and in the lobby, and much comment was made upon the prisoners and their appearance. GALENTINE was the especial object of interest, and many remarks were made about him, some of them not complimentary to his looks. The trio, after entering the Court-room, were seated on a settee in front of the Sheriff's desk, facing the Judge. J. W. TOWNER, Esq., immediately took a seat by SCHALLENBERG, whose attorney he has been lately appointed by the Court. GALENTINE was taken to one side by S. E. ADAMS, Esq., his counsel, and the two had a brief consultation, GALENTINE exhibiting to Mr. ADAMS the copy of his indictment which had been furnished him. Both while conversing with his attorney and after returning to the settee, GALENTINE manifested considerable nervousness, though he evidently endeavored to appear calm and cheerful.

The Court stated that GALENTINE was not ready to plead at that time, and the prisoners were ordered back to the jail. On the return GALENTINE and FOLLIOTT were shackled together, SCHALLENBERG being handcuffed alone.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

In the case of MARY S. MORRIS vs. JOHN F. KOHLER, the jury having failed to agree, were discharged by Judge JONES yesterday. The action was to recover $5,000, by a wife, for the loss of her husband. The deceased was run into and killed by the defendant's runaway horse and wagon, and it was charged by plaintiff that the death resulted from the carelessness of defendant in leaving his horse on the public street unguarded, while defendant claimed that the accident was the result of the negligence of deceased in not getting out of the way. The jury, it appears, were unable to determine who was to blame.

The following sentences were imposed at the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday: CHAS. JOHNSON, for entering the dwelling of ANNIE COLLINS, of West Forty-sixth-street, and stealing therefrom a quantity of wearing apparel, six months imprisonment; SAMUEL WYNN, for stealing a coat, the property of JAS. BEDDENFIELD, of No. 50 West Nineteenth-street, three months imprisonment; JAS. ROONEY, for having in his possession a large dagger, with which he was chasing a man through the Bowery, six months imprisonment; MARGARET AHERIN, for stealing $20 from DENNIS O'KEEFE, in a house of ill-fame, three months imprisonment; and JERRY HAMILTON, for stealing a can of milk, six months imprisonment.

NICHOLAS JOLLET, of No. 48 Amity-street, was suddenly assaulted this (Sunday) morning in Greene-street, corner Houston, by JAMES GREEN and another man, who robbed him of a silver watch and $15. GREEN was arrested by Officer HAMETT of the Fifteenth Ward, and locked up for examination.

The annual ball of the Mayo Young Men's Association takes place on the 23d of December, at Apollo Hall, and promises to be a very successful affair. The Association was organized about nine months ago, and already numbers upward of 1,000 members. Its officers are: JOHN FRENCH, President; JAMES TIERNEY, Vice-President; and JOHN KELLEY, Secretary.

A colored woman, aged sixty-eight years, name unknown, was found last night in front of the Grand Central Hotel in an insensible condition. She was dressed in black, with brown hood, and had a basket and a cane. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The manuscript copy of a play entitled "Lady Ashton," was picked up in the Fifteenth Ward last night, and was handed over to the Police.

Late last evening an unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, was run over at the corner of Morris and Washington streets, by car No. 19 of the Belt Railroad, and was instantly killed. The conductor and driver were arrested by the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police. The remains were sent to the Morgue for identification.

During the week, ending yesterday, petitions in voluntary bankruptcy were filed by JOHN R. VERNON and NELSON H. OAKLEY; and discharges in bankruptcy were received by EDWARD T. HOWARD, JOSEPH P. HOWARD and CYRUS W. LODER.

The one-story frame building at No. 17 Seventh-avenue, caught fire yesterday morning from a stove-pipe projecting above the roof becoming disconnected. The damage was slight.

There were 84 males and 682 females provided with situations, during last week, through the Free Labor Bureau.

The Harlem Yacht Club has elected the following-named gentlemen as officers for the ensuing year: Wm. E. Brinkerhoff, Commodore; James A. Clark, Vice Commodore; Oscar Clark, Secretary; John T. Lockyer, Corresponding Secretary; Maurice Campbell, Treasurer; Stephen Roberts, Measurer.

The statement which has been frequently made during the past few weeks, to the effect that Messrs. L. DELMONICO and STETSON were about building a hotel at Albany, is pronounced to be entirely untrue. Mr. DELMONICO has no such project in contemplation.

FRANK DUFFY, accused of having registered his name as a voter in a fraudulent manner, was discharged, yesterday, it being shown that he had committed the act through a mistake as to the number of his residence.

GILBERT, the post-master, baggage clerk and telegraph operator at Spuyten Duyvel, who was arrested for embezzling money letters, and for passing counterfeit Treasury notes, was committed to Ludlow-street Jail, yesterday, in default of $10,000 bail to await an examination.

A young man visited St. Luke's Hospital a day or two ago, and handed Dr. MUHLENBERG two $500 Treasury notes, saying that he desired the money to be credited to the building-fund of the Midnight Mission. He refused to tell his name. Mr. PLINY F. SMITH, the Treasurer of the fund announces that $26,000 is still wanted to complete the $40,000 fund.

The census enumerators of this City have determined to make an assessment of one per cent. on each man, for the purpose of carrying out their movement toward obtaining increased compensation for their work.

Dr. ALFRED C. POST denies that in his address at Chancellor CROSBY'S inauguration on Thursday night, he said or intimated that medical men were punished as mal-practitioners or as resurrectionists. He did claim, however, for the medical faculty of the University that it had been the first in the country to provide clinical instruction within the College walls, and that it had exerted the principal agency in securing from the Legislature a legal provision supplying subjects for dissection.

For the information of the cartmen who have applications pending before the Collector of the Port, it is stated that the new cartage regulations will be forwarded from Washington on Monday.

The sum of $1,137,169 69 was received for taxes during the week ending yesterday. Checks for the payment of taxes dated 30th inst., will be received up to the 25th inst.

BROOKLYN.

JAMES DALTON was arraigned before Justice BUCKLEY, yesterday, on the complaint of his mother, being charged with habitual intoxication. He was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

The corvette *Tennessee*, twenty-three guns, is now being fitted out at the Navy-yard. She has undergone thorough repair, and will soon be ready for sea. It is said that she is intended for the Pacific, but her destination is not yet positively known. The *Florida* has been hauled out, and will undergo extensive alterations. Two of her boilers will be taken out, and her coal bunkers removed in order to make room for her officers and men. The *Wachusett*, nine guns, is being got ready for sea, as is also the *Minnesota*, fifty guns. Neither will be ready for two or months. The *Shamutt*, three guns, and *Canandaigua*, ten guns, are being extensively repaired, the former being entirely rebuilt.

The following wills were proved last week before Hon. WM. D. VEEDER, at the Surrogate's Court.

Thomas B. Scott, of the town of New Lots; Jacob Ritzer, Edward Rasle, Eliza Ann Wood, Frederick Tag, and Alvah H. Gowdy, of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Jos. Geiger, of the City of Frankfort, Germany; Rosannah Lyons, of the town of Flatbush; Thomas Meehan, Henry Simpson, Ann J. Sett, John Jeffries, Phebe Ann Swan, Catharine Jones, Jacob Hudson, Jabiel L. Adams, Peter P. Walling, and Francis H. W. Joesting, of Brooklyn. Estate of John Forrest, deceased—letters testamentary revoked.

Yesterday forenoon Judge REILY sentenced Sergeant JAMES O'BRIEN, of the Fourth Precinct, who severely clubbed a man named JAMES GIDDINGS, in a recent altercation, without cause, to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. If the Police Board should find O'BRIEN, on investigation, not to blame, the sentence will be commuted to a fine of $50.

The house of Mr. ISAAC HAMBURGER, at No. 296 Grand-street, was entered by sneak thieves yesterday morning, and was robbed of $300 worth of clothing.

The Williamsburg Lumber Company was awarded a verdict, in the City Court yesterday, of $1,381 against CHARLES WHITE. The amount was alleged to have been due on lumber which the defendant obtained from the Company.

The house of Mrs. WALTERS, at No. 627 Pacific-street, was entered by sneak thieves yesterday. They seized on a gold watch and $250 worth of clothing, but were frustrated in their attempt to carry off the property by the appearance of the owner.

Three cases of small-pox were discovered in the Eastern District, in the locality known as "Dutchtown," yesterday, by the Health Inspectors. The patients were removed to the hospital at Flatbush.

THOMAS HARVEY was consigned to the Penitentiary for eighteen months, yesterday, by Judge MCCUE, at the City Court, for entering the house of Mr. MARNE, at No. 50 Washington-avenue, on the 29th of August last.

ELIZABETH J. NORTON brought action at the City Court, yesterday, before Judge NELSON, for a limited divorce from her husband, WILLIAM NORTON, coupled with a motion for an alimony of $10 per week, to support herself and three children. The husband, who is an optician, on Fulton-street, swore that his entire income did not exceed $15 per week, and that, therefore, he could not pay the amount asked. The Court reserved its decision.

JAMES DUNN, who was arraigned in the United States Court for interfering with the United States Deputy Marshal SHERMAN, while in the discharge of his duty on election day, was discharged yesterday, there being no evidence to sustain the charge.

There were 332 arrests made by the Police during the past week.

NEW JERSEY.

A colored woman was struck by a locomotive, on Friday evening, while walking on the railroad-track near Linden. She was thrown several feet and she had three ribs broken. She was taken to Newark.

CHARLES DOVE, living at the corner of Cherry and Durand streets, Newark, left his house on election night to obtain the returns, and has not since returned.

DICKSON WALL, of Rutherford Park, went to New-York last week and purchased $500 worth of counterfeit money, as he supposed, for $50. On opening the package, he found it filled with old paper, and has caused the arrest of seven men engaged in the business, on the charge of swindling.

MCCHESNEY & BROWN, hat manufacturers, of Orange Valley, and others, have recently been losing quite a quantity of goods by theft. LEVI LEWIS, a slop dealer, at No. 63½ Commerce-street, was yesterday arrested on a charge of having stolen hats in his possession. He said that he bought them in a saloon for $9 per dozen, and that he sells them for $9. The manufacturers claim that it costs them $21 per dozen to make them up. LEVI was held to bail for trial in January.

The large and new hotel on Broad-street, near the Morris and Essex Depot, will be opened to the public to-morrow.

JOHN F. RANDOLPH, President of the Morris Canal Company, met a committee of the Newark Common Council, yesterday, to consider the project of selling the canal to the city authorities. Mr. RANDOLPH said that the Company would most likely favor the perpetual lease of the entire works for a sum about equal to their capital and indebtedness. This would amount to $225,000 a year exclusive of the State tax, which would be $25,000 additional. The President made the following statement of the present condition of the Company: Consolidated stock, $1,025,000, in $400 shares; preferred stock, $1,175,000, in $100 shares; bonds, (payable semi-annually, April and Oct. 1,) first mortgage, $500,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest; second mortgage, $285,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest; boat loan, $256,965, bearing 7 per cent. interest; dividend scrip, $103,459, bearing 7 per cent., payable February and Aug. 1; total, $3,325,424. Mr. RANDOLPH will meet the Committee again next week.

The directors of the National Railway Company arrived in Jersey City yesterday, having made a trip over the line of the proposed road from Philadelphia to Jersey City in carriages.

HENRY MCTIGHE was arrested, yesterday, in Jersey City, on a charge of having fired, or caused to be set on fire, the bolt and screw factory of MCTIGHE & WOOLEIGH, for the purpose of securing the insurance thereon. The factory, when purchased by the defendant and his partner, had an insurance of $10,000 upon it, and though no new stock or fixtures were added, an additional insurance of $5,000 was subsequently secured. MCTIGHE has been engaged since June last, the time of the fire, as a traveling agent, but, returning to Jersey City yesterday, was arrested by order of Fire-Marshal DUFFY.

A meeting of a number of merchants and business men of Elizabeth was held on Friday night, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Board of Trade. Judge MULFORD presided. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, urging the necessity of such an institution. It was finally decided to appoint a committee to visit Boards of Trade in other cities to inquire into their working, and to report at a future meeting. The following-named gentlemen comprise the Committee: Francis Harris, Samuel Barber, J. O. Magie, W. C. Spencer, J. B. Faitout and Judge Mulford.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Superintendent of the recruiting service at Cincinnati has been directed to forward 300 recruits to San Diego, Cal., for assignment to the Twenty-first Infantry, serving in the Military Division of the Pacific.

First Lieuts. Stanton Weaver, of the Twentieth Infantry; Charles Brewster, of the Seventh Cavalry, and Charles B. Brady, of the Fifth Cavalry, have been discharged at their own request. Second Lieut. John C. Naham, of the Third Cavalry, has resigned. Capt. John C. Johnson, of the Sixth Cavalry, Major Lyman Bissell, of the Eleventh Infantry, and First Lieut. Alexander Crawford, have been ordered before the Retiring Board.

United States steamer *Kansas* and tender *Mayflower* arrived at Sisal, Nov. 8. On the following morning the *Kansas* sailed for Vera Cruz, and tender *Mayflower* for Minititlan.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 19.—American securities opened flat, and stocks steady. The former closed quiet and steady, and the latter firmer. The course of the market during the day is indicated in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	92¼	92⅜
Consols for account	92¼	92⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862	86¾	86¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	85½	86
United States 5-20s, 1867	88	88⅛
United States 10-40s	85	85⅛
Illinois Central R. R. Shares	108	108
Erie R. R. Shares	17¼	17¼
Atlantic and Great West. Shares	30	30

FRANKFORT, Nov. 18—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 92⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 9d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9½d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 31s. 6d.@31s. 9d. ℘ quarter for new. 1:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firmer; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.; the sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 4,000 for export and speculation; the shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 18th inst., since the last report, have been 7,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 25s. ℘ bbl. for Western Canal. PROVISIONS—Pork, 103s. ℘ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. PRODUCE—Linseed-oil, £31 5s. ℘ ton.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—TALLOW, 43s. 3d. ℘ cwt. CLOVER-SEED, 41s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for American Red.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 19—*In steam-ship City of London, for Liverpool.*—Miss Atwell, Mrs. Lyttle, P. H. Hill and wife, George Pendle, James McCallum, Mr. Tallerman and wife, Mr. Horbick and wife, Mr. L. Kraus, Mr. Barned, Donakin Levesque, Etienne Bueran, M. Venterra, Fenton B. Giddings, J. H. Byrnes, W. P. Hill, W. B. Milton, H. Redwood, Fred. Rumff, W. J. Stocker, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Oliver and wife, Mr. Fielding, H. Wharton, Mr. Gesson, James C. Faran, Cyrus Penrose, Mr. Ross, Mr. Schnll, Mr. Schwart, Thomas S. Kingman, J. F. Medin, Henry Prideaux, James E. Overbaugh, William Adams, Mrs. Jennie Bates, Mrs. A. E. Parker, Mr. Coleride and wife.

Nov. 19—*In steam-ship Caledonia, for Glasgow.*—John Weir and lady, Mrs. Calvin Ballard and daughter, John Robinson and lady, John Robinson, William Robinson, Mary Robinson, Henry Robinson, Annie Cairns, Miss Mary A. Kinsly, A. O. Gonsalez, Fernando Ferrer, John McCormick, Jas. Graham, John Kennedy, John Wetherly, Wm. Moss, W. Tanner, Charles Jackson, James Witherhouse, Watson Galloway, and several in steerage.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall.—Miss Caroline E. Holt, Bernardina Milan, R. Valle Riestra, Charles Bower, H. Richter, F. C. Harbinger, Manuel d'Alcazar, Gen. H. H. Heath and wife, Miss E. Joyce, Lucas Alvarado, James R. Whitehead, Capt. B. Gherardi, Elizabeth Felge and child, Rev. J. Henson, A. P. Daniels and wife, J. P. Densberry and wife, G. Dambley, Isaac Suero and wife, Thomas Ricketts, Mr. Milan, P. H. Humphrey, W. A. Hinds, J. D. Regan, wife and infant, Mrs. P. Devine and infant, A. McNeil, B. F. Kelly. For California—Miss M. Pope, Mrs. Brickwedel and 2 children, George F. Gibson, Mary Duane, Mrs. H. L. Van Allan and maid, H. H. Holbrook, Mrs. Wardwell and maid, Henry Mangels, the Bishop of Tega and friend, Mrs. W. F. Babcock, daughter and 2 children, W. Babcock, Mary E. McMehan, Jas. V. Peterson and niece, A. Warner, wife, daughter, son and 3 children, Miss Massett, Mrs. Anne Bogan, E. Bonstel, wife and child, K. Boyce Lane, George E. Sieds, Miss Sternberg, F. Moissett and wife, Mrs. B. F. Loveland, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Kelly and child, Mrs. Mina J. Legall, W. N. Pearce, Mrs. George J. McKay, Margaret Peters, Julius Ormond, Judith Baker, J. M. Butler and wife, and a large number in steerage.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—C. G. Crane, Caleb Crane, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Keeler and 2 children, Mrs. Keeler, W. H. Harris, Howard Baker, Rev. T. C. Yarnall and son, Miss M. J. Randolph, Miss Bessie Bradford, Mrs. M. N. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Gunnison, Miss Gunnison, Mrs. L. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wood, Mrs. E. Dresser and daughter, Miss E. Perkins, Miss Cook, Mrs. S. E. M. Delannoy, Miss Delannoy, Mrs. E. E. Brooks, Mrs. S. Higgins and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rogers and child, H. Arndt, J. G. Carlton, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Wright, Mrs. Baideman and children, Jas. W. Watkinson, Geo. Repelge, W. W. Crunn, J. Ordman, W. C. Brooks, C. Clary, Mr. Flynn, E. Carter, J. Dryer, R. Wilson, D. Doran, J. Roach, O. Ginder, M. Forsythe, J. Dennison, J. Connor, R. Johnson, S. Hynaman, P. Courtney, N. Warns, J. Moran, D. Numan, H. McDonald, M. Hogan, R. Asken, T. Short, Chas. Mead, W. H. Bergfile, H. Birge, D. G. White, Miss H. H. Knapp, Master Delanay, F. G. Hennings, A. Weld, Mrs. Fancett, Miss Allen, J. E. Wightman, Jas. Mitchell, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Ballard, Mrs. F. Hunter and servant, P. Meister, J. J. Dunn, T. Hardiman, M. Clarke, G. Wright, J. Delaney, Jas. McBride, P. Fitzsimmons, M. Neville, E. Harvey, M. Sweeney, W. Hennigan, E. O'Neal, P. Nola, 2 Indians, P. Griffin, M. Tuny, A. Murray, C. Collins, C. Wolf, D. Leonard, J. Marony, W. Buyter.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—P. Kennedy, J. L. Thomas, Mr. Pendergast, G. Glover, S. Crogan, J. Clark, P. Kennedy, J. A. Bidwell, William Sturgeon, E. Girard, Charles Boyle, D. Lay, B. S. Conover, J. Regan, Peter Roach, J. Sheridan, J. Sweeny, W. Walker, G. Warren, John West, James Curley, Thomas Davis.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—Mrs. L. H. Griffin, Miss Alice Griffin, Miss Kate Griffin, Miss Mary Morgan, F. Lewis and wife, Miss Lewis, Wm. Gomm, Phillip Reilly, F. K. Pike, Miss S. Corsbushey, Miss L. J. Oviatt, J. Clark, J. B. Warren, E. M. Framaine, R. M. Fox, E. T. Spear, P. Reagan, Thos. White, C. E. Hopkins, W. J. Hewes, E. F. Terry, Miss Lottie Gregory, J. J. Reilly, A. L. Richardson, L. Newman, A. Schwab, Miss Ella Cassell.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....6:53 | Sun sets......4:38 | Moon rises..3:35
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..6:23 | Gov. Island...6:11 | Hell Gate...7:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 19.

Cleared.

Steam-ships The Queen, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool National Steam-ship Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Mary Sanford, Chadwick, Wilmington, N. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Beverly, Brewer, Philadelphia; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Henry Chauncey, Conner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Ariadne, Eldridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Albemarle, Roberts, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., James Hand; C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; Ashland, Ingram, Boston; City of London, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Donau, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Western Metropolis, Crowell, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Fairbanks, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Wm. P. Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships N. Boynton, Palmer, Antwerp, Snow & Burgess; Derby, Goff, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Constantine, Creevey, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Aconcagua, (Br.,) Penrath, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.; Vibilia, (Br.,) Coffin, Cork or Falmouth, Boyd & Hincken; Frances, (Br.,) Hill, Sidney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron & Co.; Carrie Wright, (Br.,) Morgan, Hull, Eng., Heney & Parker; J. B. Bradley, Bradley, Galveston, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; Charles Fobes, Swett, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Walsh, Field & Way.

Brigs Gem, Neal, Port Spain, D. Milbridge & Co.; Mary E. Thayer, Tyler, Bilboa, Jas. Henry; Helen M. Rowley, Rowley, New-Orleans, Drummond & Co.

Schrs. Hattie Haskell, (new,) Young, Port Antonio, Jam., Samuel Godwin; R. A. Edwards, Marshall, Fernandina, A. Abbott; Lodowick Bill, Brockway, Hartford, Woodruff & Robinson; Margie, McFadden, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; Eureka, Wallace, Galveston, N. H. Brigham; Webster Barnard, Smith, St. Marys, Ga., R. P. Buck & Co.; Garland, Libby, Brunswick, Ga., T. M. Mayhew & Co.; M. A. Ivins, Bodine, Norfolk, C. E. Staples; J. G. Ferris, Webber, Petersburg, Va., B. F. Metcalf; William Gray, Clark, Haddam; King Bird, (Br.,) Munson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Annie Martha, (Br.,) McLaughlin, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Acadia, (Br.,) Tannock, Marseilles Oct. 15, Malaga 22d, and Gibraltar 23d, with mdse. to Henderson Bros. Experienced heavy gales from Nov. 8, lat. 37 57, lon. 55 49, veering from N. W. to S. W.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Timmerman, Vera Cruz Nov. 6, Sisal 10th, and Havana 14th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. From Havana experienced head winds and head seas; on the evening of the 18th encountered a heavy gale from the N. W., accompanied by very heavy head sea.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, New-Orleans Nov. 12, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Jessore, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Sandford, Liverpool Sept. 15, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Brig William Muir, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Ford, Milk River, Jam., 37 ds., with logwood to J. Leaycraft—vessel to George A. Phillips & Collins. Saw the wreck of two schooners on the Florida Reefs. Oct. 20, off south side of Cuba, experienced a heavy gale from E., veering to N. W.; since had heavy E. and N. E. gales.

Bark Mexican, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bartlett, Briton Ferry, Eng., 50 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Vulture, (of Newport, R. I.,) Mellville, St. Pierre, Martinique, 20 ds., with sugar to S. R. Reynal & Son—vessel to master. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. and N. W. gales; split sails. Left in port bark Gazelle and brig Queen of Beauty, ldg. for New-York, to be ready in 3 ds.

Schr. Mary S. Lunt, (Br.,) Simmons, Havana, 14 ds., with oranges to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to Reeve, Osborne & Co. Nov. 12, lat. 31 40, lon. 77 40, passed schr. Cora Nash, of Machiasport, bound N.; Nov. 10, carried away jib, and 15th carried away jib stay in a heavy N. W. gale; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales; Nov. 16, John N. Green, seaman, of Schlwig, Germany, died of congestion of lungs, and was buried at sea.

Schr. Arcturus, (of New-Haven,) Goodell, Nassau 12 ds., with cocoanuts and cotton to S. W. Goodsell. Had heavy weather entire passage. Is bound to New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Hawes, Jackson, Pensacola 27 ds., via Hampton Roads Nov. 17, with lumber to W. A. Parks—vessel to H. W. Jackson & Co. Had heavy E. N. E. gales for 16 ds.; Nov. 3, off Tortugas, in a heavy gale, lost part of deck-load of lumber.

Schr. T. W. H. White, Smith, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to C. A. Fairchild—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Mumsby, Norfolk, Va., with railroad ties to John G. Moore.

Schr. C. S. Edwards, Corson, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal to Hudson River Railroad Co.

Schr. Eliza B. Emory, Hull, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. Maggie P. Smith, Peterson, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Jesse B. Smith, Robbins, Alexandria, for Allyn's Point.

Schr. Storm Child, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Florence, Cook, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. San Luis, Maples, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. H. Hellier, Jameson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. R. S. Cook, Allen, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. S. W. Ponder, Hill, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. J. W. Coffin, Strout, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Highland, French, Albany, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Geo. Pettin, Harris, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. Emily, Morrell, Stamford, for Elizabethport.
Schr. R. S. Dean, Camp, Philadelphia, for Taunton.
Schr. D. A. Chamberlain, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. J. D. Stevenson, Brown, Virginia.
Schr. Cinderella, Vaughn, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Helen P. Jones, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. Flora, Davis, Bridgeport.
Schr. Magnet, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Annie, Wilson, Norwalk.
Schr. Alathea, Daniels, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 19.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; brig A. J. Ross, from Manzanilla.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 19.—Arr. steamer Empire, from Philadelphia, brig Wm. Robertson from Key West. Sld. steamer Champion for New-York, steamer Clyde for New-York, bark Florence Chipman for Liverpool, brig R. M. Heslen for Boston, schr. J. S. Ingraham for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 18—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Andrew Peters, Hoboken, Boston; Harriet S. Brooks, Philadelphia, do.; Franklin, New-York, do.; Bagaduce, Elizabethport, do.; James Ponder, Jr., do., Medford; L. Holway, Hoboken, Portland; Lizzie, Jersey City, Portsmouth; S. R. Jameson, Rondout, Newburyport; U. G. Bird, Rockland, Wilmington, N. C.; James G. Craig, do., Norfolk; Ruth S. Hodgdon, do., New-York; Julia & Martha, Calais, do.; John M. Fiske, Provincetown, do.; Lizzie W. Hannum, do., New-Castle, Del.; T. D. Wilder, Boston, Philadelphia; George S. Figg, do., Yocomico; B. S. Wright, Wellfleet, do.; Emma L. Rich and Mary Steele, do., Tangier, Va.; Boaz, Belfast, Rondout; M. W. Drew, do., Jacksonville; M. B. Mahoney, Bangor, New-London; John B. Norris, for Boston.

Sld. brig Sullivan and all vessels before reported, except brigs Proteus and Benj. Carver.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 19.—Arr. ships Ne Plus Ultra, from Antwerp, and N. Mosher, from Antwerp; bark P. J. McClellan, from Thomaston. Cld. brigs Moses Rogers and George Daphne, for Providence; steam-ships San Salva, for New-York; Montgomery, for New-York; Panther, for Philadelphia; Kensington, for Boston; schooner E. May, for Satilla.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Arr. ships Mary Bangs, from Hong Kong; Glendevon, from New Castle, N. S. W. Sld. ship Windward, for New York.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 19—9:55 P. M.—Steam-ship City of Mexico is in the Quarantine bound in.

Marine Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The Steamer Wild Pigeon went ashore on Seward's Point, Cal., on the 17th inst., and is a total loss.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 19.—The Cunard steam-ship Scotia, from New-York, for Liverpool, arrived here at 7½ this morning.

GLASGOW, Nov. 19.—The Allan line steamer St. Andrew, from Quebec, for this port, was signaled off Moville, today.

GETTING IN FOOD AND FUEL.—Prudent people lay in stocks of coal, wood and food, for Winter's use; and it is cheaper to buy by the cord and the cargo than in driblets. So in getting in a year's supply of food for the mind. It is cheaper to get up clubs, or to get magazines and newspapers at club rates, through one office. The undersigned will fill all orders by post or express for any periodical—be it daily, weekly, monthly, or quarterly, no matter where or by whom published—at reduced rates, providing the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL be included in the list. For example: The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ($3 a year,) and *either of Harper's*, ($4,) will be sent one year for $6; and so of any other of the $4 magazines. The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and any other $2 magazine or paper—say *Christian Union*, or *Demorest's*—at $5; and so on for those of smaller prices. Thus Clubs may be composed of single copies of different journals, and the subscriber gets his reading matter at wholesale rates. Make out your list and get an estimate from
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